

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.07

California Seeds

LIBRARY
of the
University of California



The W. F. Pitts
SEED AND NURSERY CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

326 - 328 MARKET STREET

Opposite the corner of S. F.

The Luther Burbank Company is discontinuing business. MR. W. F. PITTS, former General Manager of that Company and at present Trustee of the estate, is familiar with the horticultural productions of Mr. Luther Burbank and has organized his own Company for the purpose of carrying on this work and featuring the productions of Mr. Burbank.

We have many of Mr. Burbank's popular novelties in fruit trees, berries, vegetables and flowers this season. In addition to the above we also carry a complete line of seeds, plants, etc.

The W. F. Pitts Seed & Nursery Co.
is equipped to handle all orders, large or small, promptly and efficiently. Customers desiring goods for export can feel assured of proper attention. All remittances should be made direct to the Company, draft or postoffice money orders.

THE W. F. PITTS SEED & NURSERY CO.

326-328 Market Street

San Francisco

Our Order No.

The W. F. Pitts Seed & Nursery Co.

326-328 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

See instructions in
Catalogue,
"HOW TO ORDER"

Date.....

Your Name.....

(Very Plain)

Post Office.....P. O. Box.....

P. O. Box

County..... State.....

State

Street No. Forward by

Forward by


(Mail, Express or Freight)

Express Office.....Name of Ex. Co.....

Name of Ex. Co.

Please do not write here.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED. Cash, - - \$.....Money Order, \$.....

 State how much money
you enclose.

Postage Stamps, - \$.....Draft or Check, \$.....

NOTICE—We do not warrant in any way, express, or implied, the contents, or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants, sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on the above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded. Subject to above conditions we make this sale, at the moderate prices at which we sell our goods. **The W. F. Pitts Seed & Nursery Co.**

The W. F. Pitts Seed & Nursery Co.

[illegible]

 In making your order, please give the price, to avoid delay and errors.

INDEX

VEGETABLE SEED

Article—	Page
Artichoke	8
Asparagus	8
Beans	8
Beets	9
Broccoli	9
Brussels Sprouts	9
Cabbage	9-10
Cauliflower	10
Carrots	10
Celery	10
Celeriac	10
Collards	10
Chervil	10
Corn Salad	10
Corn	10-11
Cucumbers	11
Cress or Pepper Grass	11
Dandelion	11
Egg Plant	11
Endive	11
Herbs	12
Kale or Borecole	12
Kohl Rabi	11
Leek	11
Lettuce	12
Muskmelon	12
Melon—Casaba	12
Mushroom Spawn	13
Mustard	13
Okra or Gumbo	13
Onions	13
Onion Sets	13
Parsnips	13
Parsley	13
Peas	13-14
Pepper	14
Potatoes	14
Pumpkin	14
Radish	14
Ruta Bagas, or Swedes	15
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster	14
Spinach	14
Squash	14
Tobacco	15
Tomato	15
Turnips	15
Watermelon	12-13

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

Artichoke Plants	16
Asparagus Roots	16
Cabbage Plants	16
Cauliflower Plants	16
Celery Plants	16
Egg Plant	16
Horseradish Roots	16
Pepper Plants	16
Pepper, Burbank Giant	16
Rhubarb Roots	41
Herbs, Chives, Sage, etc.	16
Tomato Plants	16
Tomato, Burbank Early	16

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, AND FERTILIZER

Alfalfa	16
Bird Seeds	16
Clover Seeds	16
Field Seeds	16
Grasses	16
Lawn Grasses	16
Fertilizers	17

FLOWER SEEDS

Abronia (Sand Verbena)	17
Abutilon (Flowering Maple) ..	17
Acroclinium	17
Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven) ..	17
Alyssum	17
Ageratum (Floss Flower)	17
Amaranthus	17
Arctotis Grandis (The African Lilac Daisy) ..	17
Armeria Maritima (Sea Pink) ..	17
Asparagus	17
Asperula	17
Aster Perennial (Michaelmas Daisies) ..	17
Asters	17-18
Australian Pea Vine (Dolichos Lignosus) ..	17
Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-puff) ..	17
Balsam or Lady's Slipper	18
Begonia Tuberosus-Rooted	18
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy) ..	18
Calampelis (Bugle Vine)	18
Calceolaria	18
Calendula (Cape Marigold)	18
Calliopsis	18
Campanula	18
Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Canariense) ..	18
Candytuft	18-19
Carnation	19
Castor Oil Bean (Ricinus)	19
Canna—Indian Shot	19
Celosia (Cockscomb)	19

FLOWER SEEDS (Continued)

Article—	Page
Centaurea Cyanus (Bachelor Button or Corn-flower)	19
Centaurea Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultans) ..	19
Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea)	19
Chrysanthemum (Annual Varieties)	19
Chrysanthemum (Perennial Varieties)	19
Cineraria	19
Clarkia (California Wild Flower)	19
Clematis	19
Cobaea Scandens	19
Coleus	20
Collinsia	20
Coreopsis	20
Cyclamen	20
Columbine (Aquilegia)	20
Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)	20
Cosmos	20
Dahlia	20
Daisy, Shasta	22
Delphinium (Larkspur) Annual and Perennial ..	21
Dimorpothea Hybrids (African Orange Daisy) ..	22
Double Daisy (Bellis Perennis)	22
Dianthus, or Pinks	22
Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)	23
Everlasting Star Flower	23
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)	23
Echinocystis (Wild Cucumber Vine)	23
Euphorbia	23
Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)	23
Four o'Clock or Marvel of Peru	23
Fuchsia (Lady's Eardrop)	23
Foxglove (Digitalis)	23
Gaillardia	23
Gladiolus	23
Glaucum Luteum (Horn Poppy)	24
Gloxinia	24
Godetia	24
Gomphrena, or Globe Amaranth	24
Gourds, Ornamental	24
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)	24
Heliotrope	25
Hibiscus	25
Hollyhock	24
Honesty	24
Humulus or Japanese Hop	25
Hunnemannia, or Bush Eschscholtzia	25
Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum) ..	25
Ipomoea	25
Kudzu Vine	25
Lantana	25
Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial or Everlasting Pea) ..	25
Lavatera (Tree Mallow)	25
Lavender	25
Linum or Scarlet Flax	25
Lobelia	25
Lychnis	25
Lupinus or Lupins	25
Marigold	25
Matricaria (Feverfew)	25
Maurandia	25
Mignonette (Reseda)	26
Mimosa (Sensitive Plant)	26
Mimulus	26
Mina Lobata	26
Momordica	26
Morning Glory (Convolvulus Major)	26
Nasturtium	26
Nemophila	26
Nicotiana or Flowering Tobacco	26
Nigella or Love-in-a-Mist	26
Pansies	27
Passion Vine (Passiflora)	27
Penstemon	27
Petunia	27
Phlox (Annual and Perennial)	27
Platycodon (Japanese Balloon Flower)	27
Poppies (Annual and Perennial)	27
Portulaca	28
Primroses	28
Primrose, Evening (Oenothera America)	28
Pyrethrum	28
Rhodanthe (Everlasting Flower)	28
Romneya Coulteri (California Tree Poppy) ..	28
Salpiglossis	28
Salvia, or Flowering Sage	28
Scabiosa Major (Egyptian Rose)	28
Schizanthus—Poor Man's Orchid	28
Smilax	29
Snapdragons	29
Stocks (Summer and Winter)	29
Sunflower (Helianthus)	29
Sweet Peas	29-30
Sweet William	29
Thunbergia or Black Eyed Susan	30
Verbena	30
Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)	30
Violas or Tufted Pansies	30
Violet or Viola Odorata	31
Viscaria	30
Wallflower	31
Zinnias (Youth and Old Age)	31

INDEX—Continued

STANDARD FLOWERING PLANTS

Article—	Page
Asters	31
Begonia Vernon	31
Campanula	31
Chrysanthemums	31
Carnations	31
Camas	31
Cineraria	31
Cosmos	31
Dahlia Imperialis	31
Daisies (Bellis Perennis)	31
Delphinium (Larkspur)	31
Digitalis (Fox Glove)	31
Echeveria (Hen and Chicken)	31
Fuchsia	31
Gaillardia Grandiflora	31
Gazania Splendens	31
Geraniums	31
Geraniums (Lady Washington)	31
Golden Feather (Pyrethrum Aureum)	31
Golden Rod	31
Heliotrope	31
Hollyhocks	31
Lavender Plants	32
Lotus Peltorhynchus	32
Marguerite	32
Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant)	32
Pansies	32
Pampas Grass	32
Petunias	32
Phlox, Perennial	31
Poppies, Oriental	32
Rudibekia Lachiniata (Golden Glow)	32
Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)	32
Sea Pink (Armeria)	32
Shasta Daisy	32
Stocks	32
Verbena	32
Violets	32
Burbank Spineless Cactus	42
Rose Department	32-33

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT (Evergreen Trees and Shrubs)

Acacia	34
Aucuba	34
Araucaria	34
Azalea	34
Azalea Indica	34
Bay, Sweet (California Laurel)	34
Box	34
Broom	34
California Big Tree	34
Camellia	34
Coprosma	34
Cotoneaster	34
Camphor (Laurus Camphora)	34
Cassia	34
Cedar (Cedrus Deodora)	34
Cestrum	34
Choisya (Ternata)	34
Cypress (Monterey)	34
Cypress (Italian Pyramidal)	34
Daphne	34
Diosma (Breath of Heaven)	34
Eucalyptus (The Gum Tree)	34
Euonymus	34
Grevillea	34
Holly (Ilex)	34
Habrothamnus (Coral Plant)	34
Laurel	34
Leptospermum	34
Ligustrum (Privet)	34
Magnolia	34
Metrosiderous (Bottle Brush)	34
Myrtle (Myrtus)	34
Oleander (Nerium)	34
Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)	34
Pine (Pinus)	34
Pittosporum	34
Pittosporum Eugenoids	34
Pittosporum Nigricans	34
Rhododendrons	34
Veronica	34
Yew (Taxus)	34

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)	35
Ampelopsis Veitchi (Japan, or Boston Ivy)	35
Bougainvillia	35
Clematis	35
Ficus Repens	35
Honeysuckle	35
Ivy, English (Hedera Helix)	35
Jasmine	35
Lotus Peltorhynchus	35
Mandevillea Suaveolens	35
Muehlenbeckia (Mattress Vine)	35
Passion Vine	35
Plumbago Capensis	35
Rhynchospermum Jasmanoides	35
Solanum Jasmanoides	35
Wisteria	35

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES

Article—	Page
Almond (Amygdalus)	35
Beech (Fagus)	35
Birch (Betula)	35
Catalpa	35
Elder (Golden)	35
Elm (Ulmus)	35
Empress Tree (Paulownia)	35
Kolreuteria (Varnish Tree)	35
Linden (Tilia)	35
Locust (Robinia)	35
Magnolia (Conspicua)	35
Maple (Acer)	35
Mountain Ash (Sorbus)	35
Plum (Prunus)	35
Sycamore (Platanus)	35
Thorn (Crataegus)	35

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althea Frutex (or Rose of Sharon)	35
Deutzia Crenata	35
Flowering Crab (Pyrus)	35
Hydrangea (Paniculata)	35
Lemon Verbena	35
Lilac	35
Mock Orange (Philadelphus)	35
Quince (Cydonia)	35
Snowball (Viburnum)	35
Spirea	35
Tamarisc	35
Wiegelia (Diervilla)	35

PALMS, DRACENAS, ETC.

Asparagus Plumosis	36
Aspidistra Lurida	36
Chamerops	35
Cyclamen	36
Dracenas	36
Hanging Baskets	35
Japanese Hanging Fern Balls	36
Kentia	35
Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern)	35
Nephrolepis Roosevelt	35
Nephrolepis Scotii	35
Nephrolepis Smithii	35
Nephrolepis Whitmanii	35
Phoenix (Ornamental Date Palm)	35
Washingtonia	35

BERRY DEPARTMENT

The Burbank Phenomenal Berry	36
The New Burbank Thornless Blackberry	37
Burbank Giant Himalaya Blackberry	37
California Logan Berry	37
Mammoth Blackberry	37

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert	37
St. Regis	37
Superlative	37

STRAWBERRY

Brandywine	37
Burbank Patagonia	37
Marshall	37

CURRENTS

Black Naples	37
Cherry Currant	37
Fay's Prolific	37
White Dutch	37

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion	37
Crown Bob	37
Industry	37
Lancashire Lad	37
Whitesmith	37

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Cultural Directions	37-38
Apples	38
Apples (Crab)	38
Apricots	38
Cherries	38-39
Nectarines	39
Peaches	39
Pears	39
Plums	39
Prunes	39-40
Quinces	40

NUTS

Almonds	40
Chestnuts	40
Pecans	40
Walnuts	40

CITRUS AND TROPICAL FRUITS

Avocado (or Alligator Pear)	40
Japanese Persimmons	40
Lemons (Balled Trees)	40
Loquat (Seedings)	40
Oranges	40
Pomelos (Grape Fruit)	40
GRAPES	40

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Flowers and Vegetables

PLANTING—It is practically impossible to give in a general way directions for planting various seed, inasmuch as certain seed require entirely different conditions from other seed. In most cases the larger or heavier seed may be planted outside early in the season. Many people fail to meet with success in their planting and one of the chief causes is because of the fact that they plant the seed too deep. It is a good plan and usually a safe one to plant the seed a little more in depth than the diameter of the seed, in climates which are moderately moist. In dry climates the seed may be planted a little deeper. Bear in mind, however, that the light seeds cannot push themselves through the soil if they are planted too deep and weighted down with too much soil. Very frequently when failure results from planting seed, the seedsman is blamed, the party drawing the conclusion right away that the seed has not germinated.

It is best by far to start many of the lighter flower seeds in a cold frame or hotbed or shallow box in the greenhouse or hothouse and then when the plants are up out of the ground perhaps an inch, transplant them to the open ground. By treating them in this manner much better flowers are usually obtained and the season for blooming is lengthened, as the plants can be set out in the open ground with a good start as soon as the weather permits.

START YOUR SEEDS EARLY—It is always best to start your seeds early so that they may be up and ready to transplant into the open ground just as soon as the weather becomes fairly warm. Get a box about 18x18 inches and 3 or 4 inches deep. Through the bottom of the box bore about half a dozen holes for the purpose of drainage. Fill the box with loose sandy soil, mixed, if possible, with a fair amount of leaf mold, or light loam, so that it will not bake. The box should be kept moist and also kept in a warm place.

When the plants have produced three or four leaves they should be gone over and thinned out to about two inches apart, reserving, of course, the more hardy plants, if possible.

It frequently happens that where the box is left in one place for any great length of time the roots of the plants will penetrate through the holes in the bottom of the box and enter the earth. In order to avoid this it is advisable to move the box from time to time.

Care should be taken not to keep the plants too wet, as it is important that the right degree of moisture be maintained. Do not allow water to stand on the box; it must go into the soil. Do not allow the box to stand in the hot sun throughout the day, as a certain amount of shade is necessary for the young plants.

COLD FRAME—If a hothouse or sheltered spot is not convenient, then it is advisable to build a cold frame. Use 1x12 inch boards about 3 or 4 feet long, nailing them together so as to form a square enclosure without top or bottom. One side should be three or four inches lower than the other so as to form a slant. If convenient and to obtain best results it is best to have a glass sash of sufficient size to fit over

the top, having this hinged to the higher side of the frame so that it may be raised up for the purpose of ventilation. If glass is not at hand a piece of muslin cloth is a good substitute, stretching this over a frame so that it may be raised or lowered as occasion requires.

The frame itself should be placed in a sheltered and sunny location if possible. Place the seed boxes in the frame and with an occasional airing of the plants in the warm rays of the sun and keeping covering in place during cool nights, very satisfactory and quick results may be obtained.

HOW TO WATER PLANTS—In many instances seeds are ruined on account of not being properly watered. It is either a case of too much water or perhaps the seed is allowed to dry out and in either case the same results are obtained—FAILURE.

In a dry climate naturally the seeds require more moisture than if planted where there is considerable moisture in the atmosphere. It is a safe plan to sprinkle the ground where the seeds have been sown EVERY DAY until they are well up; then an occasional watering now and then will suffice. It is well to give young seedlings a little shade. By this we do not mean that the plants should be placed in an entirely shady spot, but rather in a place where the rays of the sun are broken, such, for instance, as is the case where a covering of laths is used, thus giving an alternate strip of sunshine and shade. These general directions apply to annual as well as perennial flower seeds.

The larger flower seeds, such as sweet peas, for instance, may be planted out of doors in the open ground any time in the Spring, and in climates like California they may be planted in the early Fall, or as soon as the first rains have fallen and the ground can be worked. During the very dry weather keep the plants well watered. Sweet Peas will bloom much longer through the Summer and the flowers will be larger if they are picked just as soon as the flowers are open.

WHEN TO PLANT FLOWER SEED—It is not possible to give absolutely complete information in type, because conditions are different in various climates. Seeds vary in their requirements of heat and moisture, as well as length of time for germination. Pansy seed for instance, as well as many other similar small seed, dislike hot weather and if planted in the open ground during the hot summer months will not germinate, but remain in the ground until the weather becomes cool again. Other seeds, principally those flowers which are of a tropical nature, such as Canna and numerous other seeds, require a great amount of heat and do well.

Small seeds, such as Begonia and Ferns, should be sown on the soil without any covering, merely being pressed into the soil. The soil must be kept moist and they do best in shady locations. You must expect losses if you are a beginner, but do not blame the seed right away. It is only by hard knocks and experience that you will finally overcome your troubles and then you will find out that you are having excellent success.

PLANTING—The following seeds should be planted early in the spring or just as soon as all danger of frost has passed:

Asters	Linum	Petunia
Balsam	Lobelia	Pansy
Calliopsis	Helichrysum	Portulaca
Clarkia	Marigold	Primula
Cobaea	Mignonette	Stocks
Cypress Vine	Nasturtium	Thunbergia
Four O'Clock	Poppies	Verbena

The following seeds may be planted very early in the Spring and plants should blossom the same season. If started in late Summer good strong plants with an abundance of flowers will result the following year. In order to secure protection during the Winter in cold climates it is best to use a light mulch of straw or brush.

The following are a few exceptions to the general rule as outlined above:

FOXGLOVE—Seed should be sown in early Spring in the open ground and it should bloom before Fall. While the plants will blossom again the following year it is best to plant fresh seed each spring.

ORNAMENTAL GOURD—These should not be sown until late Spring when the ground has become warm. The plants are very tender and require attention similar to squash, melons, etc.

MIMULUS (Musk)—Plant in rich, moist soil, partially shaded and keep ground moist. The seed is very fine and should be covered very lightly. This makes an ideal house plant for pot culture. One pot in a large room will give off a very pleasant odor.

SMILAX—This being a very hard seed it should be soaked in warm or tepid water for a day or more before being planted in a hotbed or pots which can be kept in a warm moist place during cold weather. When the plants have completed their growth and you notice the leaves turning yellow, turn the pots on their sides and give them a rest by keeping all water away from them until midsummer. When the bulb develops it can be repotted for Winter growth.

AFRICAN ORANGE DAISY—Should be sown thickly in warm sunny place out of doors early as possible in the Spring and transplanted to one foot apart each way. Or, this seed may be sown in drills fifteen inches apart.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (*Eschscholtzia*)—This beautiful flower is not particular about soil, except that the deeper and stronger the soil the deeper the color of the blossoms. Sow the seed in rows fifteen inches apart at a depth of one-fourth inch and do not transplant, but thin to six inches apart if you want large flowers.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)—These plants like deep, rich soil, well drained. A mulching of well-rotted manure is recommended. Sow seeds one-fourth inch deep in early Spring.

CANDYTUFT—This plant is most easily grown and a favorite with everybody. Seed may be sown almost anywhere and at any season of the year in the open ground.

CELOSIA PLUMOSIA (Ostrich Plume)—This plant does best in a warm, sunny location and in a soil not too heavy. Sow the seed in warm weather and cover to a depth of one-eighth inch. Thin to one foot apart.

COREOPSIS (Golden Wave)—This seed should be sown about one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep in a frame out of doors where they are to bloom. Transplant or thin to one inch apart and water freely.

COSMOS—As soon as all danger of frost is past sow seed in the open ground one-eighth inch deep, or the seed may be started earlier in a box and then transplanted. As the plants spread out and make rather large bushes, they should be transplanted to about eighteen inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. They prefer a rather light, not too rich, soil,

EUPHORBIA MARGINATA (Snow on the Mountain)—Plant in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is passed. Or, the seed may be started in a hotbed and then transplanted to the open ground when the weather becomes warm. This plant likes a deep dug, rich garden soil, well manured.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—Sow in warm sunny place, or in boxes early and then transplant to eighteen inches apart.

MORNING GLORY—This is one of the most popular climbers for covering old fences, etc. The Giant types with their mass of flowers are very beautiful. Seed should be sown in the Spring after all danger of frost. Thin to about one foot apart. Germination may be hastened if the seed is soaked in water for a few hours before planting. They are not particular as to soil, but if the ground is kept moist they will do well and require little care after being started to climb.

EVENING PRIMROSE—Sow in a box in a warm place, or sow out of doors in warm bed and transplant. Or, you may sow in rows twenty inches apart early in the season, one-quarter inch in depth and then transplant or thin out to one to two feet apart in the rows. They will bloom all Summer, especially in cloudy weather.

LAVENDER TRAILING GODETIA—Sow this seed thinly in rows fifteen inches apart where they are to stand and cover one-fourth inch in depth. Keep moist until the young plants appear. A sunny place suits them best.

HORNED POPPY (*Glaucium Hybridum*)—Sow out of doors in rows two feet apart. Thin to one foot apart in rows. Plant in a warm, sunny place. Seed planted in the Summer will flower the following season.

PASSION FLOWER (Australian Fruiting)—This plant will grow to perfection only in warm climates. The seed should be sown under glass and then transplanted into the open ground. They require considerable care until they have gained strength enough to take care of themselves.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA (Japanese Bells)—A hardy perennial. Sow early out of doors. Bloom second season.

RAINBOW CORN—Plant in rows like any other corn after all danger of frost.

SALPIGLOSIS—Sow in loose, sandy soil as early as possible in greenhouse or cold frame and transplant twelve to fifteen inches apart.

SCABIOSA MAJOR (Egyptian Rose)—Sow in drills in late Winter or early in the Spring, fifteen inches to two feet apart, covering the seeds about one-fourth inch deep, keeping the ground moist until the plants appear above the surface, when they will need water only occasionally. Thin to five or six inches apart.

SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS—Sow early out of doors or in greenhouse or cold frame the same as Begonia. Transplant to twelve to fifteen inches apart in a sunny place.

SHASTA DAISY—This is perhaps the most popular white flower in the world today. No garden is complete without a bed of this flower, as it blooms throughout the Summer and until frost comes. For best results the seed should be sown in a cold frame, or in well prepared garden soil, out of doors, early as possible. Transplant to one foot by two feet. It is then best to cut the clumps up and transplant about every three years.

SHIRLEY POPPIES—Sow early as possible where they are to remain as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely covering the seed, but press down firmly. Thin to three or four inches apart each way. Sow at intervals in order to have a succession of flowers. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. Pick old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season.

CLIMBING SOLANUM — A perennial climber for mild climates only. Treat same as Tomatoes.

VERBENA—Verbenas are among the very best of bedding plants as they will bloom throughout the entire season. As the seed germinates slowly it is best to treat them like Tomato seed.

ZINNIA—Sow any time after the frost is out of the ground one-quarter to nearly one-half inch deep, according to soil and climate, in rows fifteen inches to two feet apart and thin or transplant so the plants stand a foot or more apart each way.

BULBS

The Winter-blooming bulbs, like the Narcissus, Hyacinth, Tulips and other so-called hardy bulbs, should be planted in the Fall. September, October and November are the best months. For the Summer-blooming bulbs, the latter part of Spring and Summer is the best time to plant, especially for Amaryllis and Gladiolus. Watsonias should be planted early in the Fall. Gladiolus always thrives best in a sunny position and on a well-drained, sandy loam. The larger bulbs

should be planted at least six inches in depth, while the smaller bulbs may be planted to a depth of four or five inches and usually about three or four inches apart in the row, and the rows are most convenient when about two and a half or three feet apart.

GLADIOLUS AND AMARYLLIS—The Gladiolus is a very popular cut flower and the later varieties which are particularly large and orchid-like, are beautiful. The spikes should be cut as soon as a few blooms have opened up and all the buds will then open and the stalk will keep for ten days in a vase of water.

If it is desired to multiply any particularly fine Gladiolus, take it up in the Fall and replant the little bulbets found around the old bulb, about two inches in depth and the same distance apart as recommended for the larger bulbs.

Amaryllis is one of the most magnificent of all blooming plants, especially the new varieties, which produce blooms from one to three feet in circumference in most gorgeously brilliant crimson and rose shades, flaked, striped and feathered with purple and white. In California the Amaryllis thrives when left out of doors throughout the year. In the colder climates it must be taken up during the Winter or grown in pots.

In planting Amaryllis the bulb should be set in the ground up to the neck of the bulb. Do not place it under the ground as you do in planting Gladiolus bulbs. They thrive best in a good rich garden soil with plenty of sun. The soil must be well drained, but in any event give them plenty of water.

CRINUMS—Can be planted at any season but require a mild climate if planted out of doors.

DAHLIAS—The Dahlia is not particular about soil except that it does not want a stiff, cold clay soil, and for that matter no bulb should be planted in such soil if the best results are to be expected. Dahlias should be heavily fertilized with commercial fertilizer or stable manure in order to bring out the strong colors and largest flowers. In planting the bulbs should be set at least three feet apart each way.

Dahlias are always planted in the Spring except in California, where they are sometimes planted in the Fall and during the Winter, but even in California they will do better if planted in the Spring. The bulbs of the Gladiolus, Amaryllis and Dahlia may be left in the ground during the winter, or where it does not freeze below one inch in depth.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKES—May be transplanted any time from the first of November to the first of May.

BEANS—A warm, rich heavy soil is best for the growing of beans, and they should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. Ground should be carefully prepared and seed sown two to four inches deep in drills three to four feet apart.

BEETS—For the most successful growth of beets a rich light soil is best. Sow in the Spring or as soon as the ground can be worked, eighteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning to four inches in the row after plants are two to three inches high. The leaves may be used for greens when young.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—This vegetable does well where cabbage will grow. It is of a very delicate flavor and from plants set out in June a crop may be gathered from September until Christmas. The culture is identical with that of cabbage.

CABBAGE—It is best to sow cabbage in a cold frame and then transplant into open ground when all danger of frost is past. A deep, loamy soil is best. For garden culture plant fifteen by eighteen inches, or for field culture plant two feet by four feet.

CARROTS—Sow in rows fifteen inches apart as early as ground can be worked, one-half inch deep. Thin as needed for use. Carrots are very productive and should produce under good conditions up to 600 bushels per acre, according to variety.

CELERY—Celery seed is very slow to germinate. It does best in a loose, moist soil. The seed should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when all danger of frost is past, or in California and other warm climates, in the Fall. Good results in blanching are obtained by putting a twelve-inch board on either side of the rows. Many celery growers use ordinary roofing paper, about one ply grade. As a rule this paper is thirty-six inches in width. Cut lengthwise, making the strips about twelve inches in width. Place this strip along the side of plants, banking up a little soil at the bottom of the paper in order to hold it in place. As this roofing paper can be obtained in rolls of seventy-two running feet, it is much handier to use for blanching if celery is grown on a commercial scale. The paper may be taken up and used many years in succession.

CAULIFLOWER—Cauliflower should be planted in a well-cultivated, rich soil. For Spring or early Summer crops the seed should be sown in a hot bed early in April and then transplanted to the open ground when sufficiently large. For late crops sow in open ground and treat in the same manner as late cabbage.

CELERY—Seed is very slow to germinate and does best in a very rich and moist soil. Seed should be sown in a hotbed about March 1st and transplanted when all danger of frost has passed. In California or other warm climates celery may be planted in the Fall. In transplanting set the plants in rows about four feet apart and six to eight inches apart in the row. Good results in blanching are to be had by placing a twelve-inch board on either side of the row.

CORN—Corn requires a rich, warm loam soil that is well cultivated and fertilized. Hills should be three to four feet each way, according to variety, using four or five kernels to each hill and thinned to two when plants are small. Corn will not stand much frost.

CUCUMBER—Cucumber should not be planted until all danger of frost is passed. Culture same as melons, gourds and squashes.

LETTUCE—Sow thinly in early Spring when danger of frost is over, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, or, if desired to cut when young, sow thickly or broadcast. For forcing sow in hotbeds.

MUSKMELON—The muskmelon requires a quick, warm, sandy loam and will not make a satisfactory crop unless these conditions are supplied. Early melons may be obtained by planting under cover on thick sod and when all danger of frost is over may be set in the open ground, leaving two or three each of the stockiest plants in a hill, which should be six by eight feet apart.

ONIONS—The best way to grow onions is to sow the seed thickly in a warm, sheltered place, and when the plants reach a growth of three or four inches they should be transplanted into rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart, the plants being placed about two or three inches apart in the rows.

PEPPERS—The seed should be planted in a hotbed and transplanted when all danger of frost is over. Warm, well fertilized soil should be used. Peppers should be planted in a warm, sunny spot, sheltered from cold winds, as they are a tender plant.

PARSNIPS—May be cultivated as carrots and may be left in the ground through the Winter as the frost improves them.

PARSLEY—Seed is very slow to germinate. May be planted as early in the Spring as ground can be worked. May be sown broadcast or in rows. Plants will live through the Winter.

PEAS—While peas are hardy and easy to grow they do best in rich clay loam. For garden culture they are usually planted two or three inches deep in drills two feet apart.

RADISH—For early radish prepare hotbeds early in Spring as for lettuce. Seed may also be sown in open as soon as ground can be worked. Radishes mature very rapidly and may be pulled in four to six weeks after sowing seed. For succession sow seed about twelve or fifteen days apart.

SPINACH—Sow in rows about twelve inches apart and begin thinning the plants when the leaves are about an inch in width. For Winter use sow in the Fall and in cold climates protect in Winter with straw.

SQUASH—Plant in a warm, fertile soil when all danger of frost is past. The bush varieties should be planted in hills three to four feet apart and the running varieties six to eight feet apart. Sow six to eight seeds in a hill and thin to three or four when plants are of sufficient size.

TOMATO—Should be sown under glass and transplanted into boxes or individual pots containing one plant each. These should be gradually hardened off so that by the time they are ready to set out they may be hardy and stocky.

TURNIP—Seed should be sown in drills for table use and broadcast for stock feeding crops. The best soil is a light rich loam. Make drills fourteen inches apart, one-half inch deep and when plants are of sufficient size thin to five or six inches in the row.

WATERMELON—The culture of watermelon is similar in all respects to that of muskmelon. Light sandy soil gives the best results. If large melons are desired remove all but two or three to each vine when they are quite small, thus throwing the growing strength to the remaining melons.

Table of Rates Beyond the Second Zone

WEIGHT	Local Zone Rate	First Zone Rate 50 M.	Third Zone Rate 300 M.	Fourth Zone Rate 600 M.	Fifth Zone Rate 1000 M.	Sixth Zone Rate 1400 M.	Seventh Zone Rate 1800 M.	Eighth Zone Rate over 1800 M.
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds.....	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds.....	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds.....	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds.....	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds.....	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds.....	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds.....	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds.....	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds.....	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds.....	.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds.....	.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds.....	.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds.....	.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds.....	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds.....	.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds.....	.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds.....	.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds.....	.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds.....	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 pounds.....	.15	.25						
22 pounds.....	.16	.26						
23 pounds.....	.16	.27						
24 pounds.....	.17	.28						
25 pounds.....	.17	.29						
26 pounds.....	.18	.30						
27 pounds.....	.18	.31						
28 pounds.....	.19	.32						
29 pounds.....	.19	.33						
30 pounds.....	.20	.34						
31 pounds.....	.20	.35						
32 pounds.....	.21	.36						
33 pounds.....	.21	.37						
34 pounds.....	.22	.38						
35 pounds.....	.22	.39						
36 pounds.....	.23	.40						
37 pounds.....	.23	.41						
38 pounds.....	.24	.42						
39 pounds.....	.24	.43						
40 pounds.....	.25	.44						
41 pounds.....	.25	.45						
42 pounds.....	.26	.46						
43 pounds.....	.26	.47						
44 pounds.....	.27	.48						
45 pounds.....	.27	.49						
46 pounds.....	.28	.50						
47 pounds.....	.28	.51						
48 pounds.....	.29	.52						
49 pounds.....	.29	.53						
50 pounds.....	.30	.54						

PARCEL POST ZONES

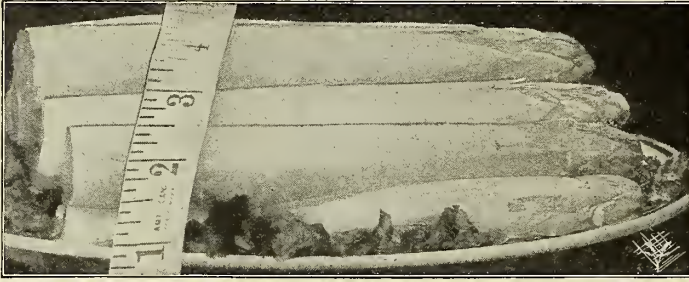
The first zone includes all territory within the 50-mile limit of your postoffice in any direction.

The second zone includes all the territory outside of the first zone (50 miles) and within the 150-mile limit of your postoffice in any direction. Rates the same as first zone.

The third zone is 300 miles in any direction, and the fourth zone is 600 miles in any direction from your own postoffice.

PARCEL POST RATES

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the above pound rates, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.



Artichoke

The Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with slight covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years.

Green Globe. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.
Jerusalem, or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

For Plants See Page 16.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. A standard variety for all purposes, especially for canning. It is the popular variety in California, where it is canned in immense quantities. It makes large, thick, white shoots of delicious flavor, and we recommend it as the best variety for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Palmetto. This is the most popular variety grown for general garden purposes, especially for shipping. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink (see illustration). Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Asparagus Roots. Large vigorous roots. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Beans

(Dwarf Green Podded)

Stringless Green Pod. A very valuable green-podded variety, absolutely free from strings. Is very early; pods are long, rather round, very fleshy and deeply saddle-backed; seed rich seal brown. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Improved Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. Our strain is extra fine. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, light green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; fleshy, brittle and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Rather later than the other green-podded sort, but extremely prolific. Very popular with canners on account of the handsome appearance of the pods when picked while quite young. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. A long podded green variety. Plants strong and vigorous and leaves large; of fair quality. Seed long, kidney-shaped, light-yellow with darker marks about the eyes. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Valentine. Produces round, fleshy pods of medium size; a popular variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

English or Broad Windsor. This is not a string bean of any sort, but a very well known, popular variety with many farmers. Familiarly known as the Horse Bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Dwarf Wax-Podded

Select Golden Wax. A strong growing, distinct variety; at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. The pods are long, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap-bean it equals most other sorts in tenderness and richness of flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Davis White Wax. Immensely productive, bearing large handsome straight pods six inches in length. The pods, however, are tough and have decided strings. The dry seed, being white, is desirable for winter market as a shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Michigan White Wax. A hardy white seeded wax bean. It produces long, straight, golden-yellow pods, which are entirely stringless at all times. The plant is very erect and stands well in wet weather. Its quality is superior to almost any other wax bean, and it bears well, producing big crops. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Asparagus

Prolific Black Wax. A very vigorous and prolific wax bean; stringless and tender; pods fairly long and golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Pole or Running

Kentucky Wonder. King of Pole Beans. The best and most popular pole bean in cultivation. It grows luxuriantly and is enormously productive; the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole. Color, silvery green; entirely stringless; very delicious. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

White Creaseback. A popular early green-podded pole bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and of fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Scarlet Runner. A great favorite; both ornamental and useful; producing dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer months; fine for trellis or arbor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Popular old variety. Pods 5 inches long, pale green, but become streaked with red when mature. Pkt 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.



Stringless Green Pod Bean

Lima

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Pods and beans are extremely large, the pods measuring from 5 to 6 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. They produce one-third more than Burpee's Bush Lima and are ready for use 6 to 8 days earlier. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

King of the Garden—Pole Lima. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain five or six very large beans. These beans are of excellent quality, easily shelled; of large size and handsome appearance. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Postage additional on Beans in bulk; refer to parcel post table.

Beets

Crosby's Egyptian. Roots are smooth and round in form; of finer quality than the regular Egyptian combined with same extra early maturity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Detroit Dark Red. An early globe-shaped variety; skin blood red and flesh rich red. Tops small and green. One of the best table varieties and of handsome appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early Blood Turnip. A good variety for summer and autumn use. Is turnip-shaped with bright red flesh, showing zones. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Egyptian. A turnip-shaped variety with dark red flesh showing zones of a lighter shade. Dark leaves; a good table beet and very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

Long Smooth Dark Blood. A very desirable variety for light soils, where roots are easy to dig. Skin very dark brownish-red. Flesh deep blood-red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beet

(Special Prices in Quantities)

Golden Tankard. A smooth yellow-fleshed mangel; the roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom, which is quite broad, with only a small tap-root. It grows largely above the soil and is easily harvested. It yields an enormous bulk on good land, and can be grown closely in rows. Pkt. 5c; lb. 60c.

Mammoth Long Red. The largest of all the mangels and the heaviest cropper. Skin is red, flesh white, zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet, and is recommended as superior to all others. Pkt. 5c; lb. 60c.

White Sugar. For feeding stock. A very hardy variety, producing large crops with little care. The root is large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes a remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Pkt. 5c; lb. 60c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. Sometimes called Spinach Beet. Used for greens for chickens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as a salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Broccoli

Early Large White. The best variety. Heads white and large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Improved Half Dwarf. The standard variety. The stem is well covered with small, firm, round sprouts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the best and most popular early varieties. Forms round, pointed heads of good size. Is very hardy and on account of its thick outside leaves is able to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions to a great extent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best of the early pointed varieties. It is unsurpassed for its fine texture and its conical-shaped heart is solid, crisp and tender; highly esteemed by growers for its good keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Early Flat Dutch. Matures early and makes a large, solid flat head, with short stems. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

All Head Early. A week earlier than any of the early summer cabbages; the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size; makes a fine winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

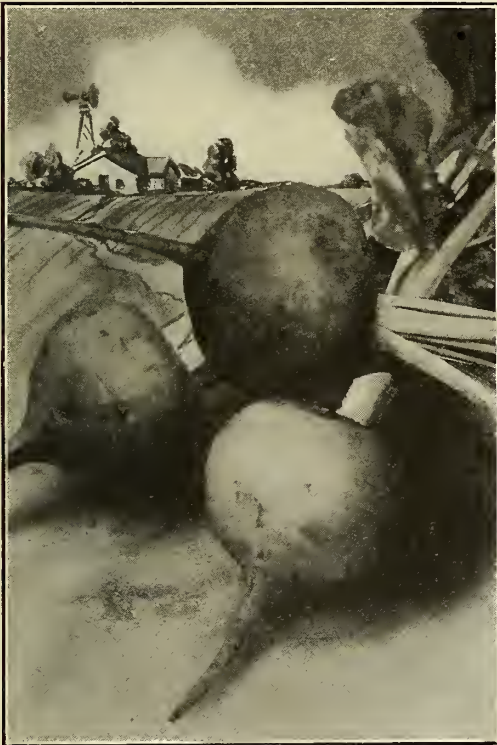
Large Late Drumhead. Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Danish Ball Head or The Hollander. Very round, solid winter sort, bluish green color; a good keeping variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.50.

Late Flat Dutch. The best late variety in cultivation; large, round, flat, solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties in use; rich, deep green color; tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium sized and fairly compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

(Continued)



Early Blood Turnip Beet

On Beets and Beans, packets are postpaid. On larger quantities refer to parcel post table for postage.

Copenhagen Market. Undoubtedly an extra fine cabbage for all conditions; grand for market growing and unequalled for home gardening. Its heading qualities are sure, quality the best. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c; 2 ozs. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Mammoth Rock Red. Best hard-headed red variety. Large heads, globular, very solid and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish-red, large and spreading. Especially used for pickling and preferred by many. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

For Plants See Page 16.

Cauliflower

Early Snowball. The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best imported stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this Snowball. It will make uniformly fine heads even under adverse conditions. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.25; ¼ lb. \$8.00.

Early Favorite. An early, hard-heading variety. It is quite hardy and a good market variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Paris. A hardy variety quite easy to grow, and forming good heads. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A large, late variety, very hardy, but especially desirable for the South. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

For Price on Cauliflower Plants See Page 16.

Carrots

French Forcing. This is the small round French carrot so much prized for its sweet flavor and tenderness; it is the smallest and earliest carrot there is. A very popular variety for forcing and home gardens, because it ripens early and is of fine flavor. The root is globe-shaped, with distinct tap root. Color, bright orange-scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Danvers Half Long. A rich orange red sort, growing about 8 inches long. Largely used for table use and stock raising as well. Very productive; flesh, sweet and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Ox Heart or Guerande. A popular short, thick variety about 4½ inches long and 3½ thick at the shoulder. A good variety for heavy or stiff soils; heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Long Orange. The best long variety and a good, heavy cropper for light soils where roots can be easily dug. The strain we offer is a bright orange-scarlet, and fairly thick, and grows entirely under ground, having no green shoulder. Has the brightest color of all the red carrots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Chantenay or Model. An excellent early, half long stump-rooted variety; 5 or 6 inches long and about 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Bright orange-scarlet, heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Short White. The most popular of all white varieties, being a heavy cropper and of a desirable shape to allow easy digging in heavy soils. The true type is very thick in the middle and should not taper abruptly from the shoulder. Makes also excellent food for horses. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching or Paris Golden. This fine variety is probably the most extensively grown of all the Celeries. Very heavy and compact in growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle, while the hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful golden yellow color; flavor rich and delightful. French grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$5.00.

White Plume. A comparatively easy variety to grow, as it is fairly hardy, and being naturally white is easy to blanch. The leaves are also white, tinted with green at tips. Forms a medium-sized bunch and is fairly tall; early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

Giant Pascal. Rather tall with stems nearly round, and when blanched is white, brittle, and especially good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

For Celery Plants See Page 16.

Celeraic

(Or Turnip Rooted Celery)

Giant Smooth Prageu. Grown for the edible root and not for greens. The best variety. Forms a good, thick root, as much as four inches in diameter and nearly globular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.



White Plume Celery

Collards

True Georgia. Grows from four to five feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Chervil

An aromatic sweet herb, very finely curled and resembling parsley. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Corn Salad

Large-Leaved Feticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce." Hardy little plants, grown for late fall, winter and spring use; they form rosettes of tender, edible leaves, which are used as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Corn

(Sweet or Table Varieties)

Golden Bantam. A very early variety. The ears are but medium size, but are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Early Minnesota. The best early variety for market and private gardens. Stalks about 5 feet high; ears long and eight-rowed. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Late Mammoth. A large-eared variety following Stowell's in maturity. Produces mammoth ears which are thick through, with many rows of large broad grains of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. This has long been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. The grains, of good size, are long and slender, entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg. One of the best of the late varieties. Has a long white cob, closely filled with long small "shoe peg" kernels. Is remarkably fine flavored and sweet, and is frequently used by canners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

(Continued)

Early Mammoth, or Alameda Sugar. A vigorous, large, early variety, of handsome appearance and sweet flavor, especially fine for the market grower. It withstands our dry summer well and is usually quite free from worms and the ears fill well. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Early White Cob Cory. An extra early variety with remarkably white grains, especially when cooked. Ears are six to seven inches long. Kernels are large. Of good quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

Field Corn

Early Eight-Rowed Canada, also known as the **Yellow Flint.** A rapid growing, early variety, and for this reason largely used for replanting. Very valuable where the seasons are short. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North. A very early dent variety, and especially valuable on account of its extreme earliness. Deep yellow grains. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Pop Corn, White Rice. The most popular variety; very prolific; ears short; kernels long, resembling rice in shape; color, white. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c.

Cucumbers

Arlington White Spine. A rich dark green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about 7 inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even in shape. Is early, and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Long Green. The skin is of a deep green and the flesh is solid, crisp and of fine quality. The best known and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. The mature fruit is almost 12 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Early Frame or Short Green. A productive variety; plants strong and vigorous, fruits straight but smaller at ends than in middle, bright green color, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Cluster. A short, prickly variety, usually grows in clusters. Is a prolific bearer, and one of the earliest sorts. Flavor excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Chicago Pickling. Is the most popular pickle variety in use about Chicago. Medium sized, dark green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Davis Perfect. A perfect type combining quality, shape, color and productiveness. The fruit is long and slim, sometimes measuring 12 inches in length. The flesh is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Gherkins. A very small prickly variety, very tender and sweet when pickled young. Used for pickles only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Japanese Climbing. A good variety for training to a trellis. Forms long fruit of rich, dark green color. The flesh is white, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Extra Curled. Used as a salad either alone or mixed with mustard greens; rapid growing, dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

True Water. Used for salad or for garnishing. Thrives only when the roots and stems are submerged in water. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Dandelion

Improved Large Leaved. The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.



New York Improved Egg Plant

Egg Plant

Improved New York. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; excellent quality and very productive. A continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

For Plants See Page 16.

Endive

Broad-Leaved Batavian, or Escarole. A variety having wide, thick leaves, straight at the edges and curved toward the center. Color, dull green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Green Curled. Has very curly leaves, the mid-rib being white and whitish, and the outer edges very much indented and crested. A very attractive plant and one of the very best varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Kale, or Borecole

Dwarf Curled Scotch. The most popular Kale in general use. The leaves are very tender. Color, bright green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

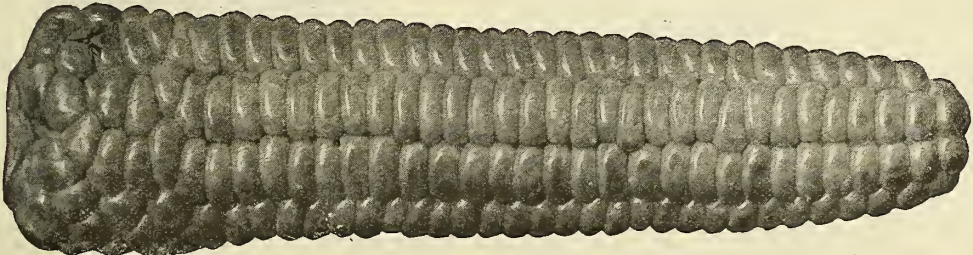
Jersey Kale or Thousand Headed. A tall variety with smooth leaves. Especially used for feeding chickens. Furnishes lots of green feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Kohl Rabi

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety for general use. Is very early and has small tops. Color, light silvery green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Leek

American Flag. The best leek there is, with long, large stems, which are sweet and white when properly blanched; vigorous grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.



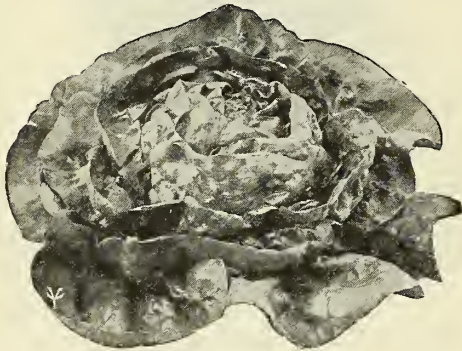
Golden Bantam Corn

Postage on Corn additional in pound lots or over; refer to parcel post table.

Herbs

- Anise.** For flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.
Balm. Leaves used for making beverages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Basil, Sweet. Leaves are used for flavoring soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Caraway. Grown for seeds, used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.
Catnip or Catmint. Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.
Coriander. Seeds used for flavoring confectionery, liquors, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.
Dill. Used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.
Lavender. An aromatic and useful medical herb. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Sweet Marjoram. Leaves and shoots used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Rosemary. The leaves are aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Sage. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.
Thyme. Leaves used in medicines and liquors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

For Plants See Plants and Roots.



Big Boston Lettuce

Lettuce

- Big Boston.** A large heading variety; leaves are bright light green tinged with brown; very tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75.
Iceberg. Large solid heads; light green, slightly tinged with brown; very tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.
Hanson. A standard variety, forms very large firm heads with broad leaves, beautifully curled and crinkled and very tender and sweet. The outside leaves are shining green and the inside ones almost formed into a compact solid head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.
New York or Los Angeles. A large crisp tight-heading variety; light green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.
California Cream-Butter. A splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large solid heads in cool weather. Largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the northern markets during the winter. Heads of large size, very solid, and the interior portion blanched to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.
May King. This grand lettuce is of great value owing to its quick growth, fine tender quality, growing on an average about three-quarters of a pound. Color is a light green with yellow head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.
Passion. A market gardener's variety, and stands shipping well. A medium-sized cabbage variety; forms a compact buttery head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.
Prizehead. A very quick growing variety; does not form a head but has a fine flavor. Leaves are brownish red and very curly, easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.
Grand Rapids. The well-growing forcing variety for the Middle West, where butter-headed or cabbage varieties do not grow well under glass. Is a loose-bunching variety, forming no definite head. Is extremely curly, and its light yellowish-green color makes it very attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

- Early Curled Simpson.** A loose-bunching sort, forming no definite head. Is crisp and tender; light green in color. Is very hardy and easy to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.
White Paris Cos or Romaine. This type of lettuce forms long upright heads of narrow leaves. Very crisp and sweet; self-closing and quite solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Muskmelons

- Acme or Early Baltimore.** One of the best all-round melons in cultivation and recommended for its uniform shape and size and fine quality. Is slightly pointed at stem end, is long and oval, somewhat ribbed and coarsely netted. The flesh is thick, green and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.
Burrell Gem. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.
Extra Early Hackensack. An early variety with almost globular fruit, which is heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh thick and light green, medium size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.
Large Yellow Cantaloupe. The fruit is large, oblong, slightly ribbed and coarsely netted. The flesh is light yellowish-green, very sweet, crisp and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. This is the finest muskmelon or cantaloupe that comes into the San Francisco markets. It is slightly oval and slightly ribbed with netted skin; one of the best melons grown, and being almost solid, one of the best for shipping. Has thick dark green flesh of delicate flavor, with a small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.
BURBANK CASSABA OR CHRISTMAS MELON
A Winter Melon. May be eaten from September to January. Picked when ripe, stored in cool dry place, will keep several months. Pkt. 10c.



Kleckley Sweet—"The Sweetest of all Melons"

Watermelons

- Angelino.** Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red and heart unusually large and heavy. Ships well and sells well in all markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.
 (Continued)

Chilian. A very desirable melon for the home garden; of medium size, nearly round; skin is deep green, faintly mottled and striped; flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Flozida Favorite. A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh bright, deep red; very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo. The sweetest of all shipping melons; very desirable for home use or near-by markets. Fruit of medium to large size, oblong, tapering slightly toward the stem end; dark green. Flesh bright red, crisp and tender. A very vigorous and productive variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Tom Watson. A very large, long melon with dark green skin. Flesh bright red; very sweet and tender. Rind thin but tough, making it a good shipping sort. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Citron, Red Seeded. A small, globular variety, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. Used exclusively for pickles and preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Citron, Green Seeded or Colorado Preserving. For stock feed. An oblong dull green variety about 18 inches long. The flesh is green with green seeds and is used largely for stock feeding. A common plan is to split them open with an axe and feed them to cattle in the field. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Mushroom Spawn

Cultural Directions.

Ten pounds will spawn about 10 feet square. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture procure good, rich soil, and to every bushel of this soil add 2 bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say 4 feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed 12 or 18 inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from 75 to 50 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut about 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about 2 inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay, about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in 6 or 8 weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from 20 to 30 days.

After the first crop is gathered spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

Lambert's Pure Culture. Bricks, 30c each; 10 bricks, \$2.50. Postage extra.

Mustard

Southern Giant Curled. Highly esteemed in the South where the seed is sown in the fall, and used in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf, and produces plants two feet high, and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Yellow or White. The old sort, used for salads and flavoring. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Okra or Gumbo

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod. Highly esteemed for its young seed pods, which are used in soups and stews. This variety grows about 3 feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green, very long, slender and slightly corrugated; very tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Onions

Prize-Taker Onion. A very handsome onion with thin skin of bright straw color. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from 3 to 5 pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents the handsomest possible appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor; excellent for fall and early winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Flat Danvers. The best yellow flat onion. Very mild and fairly early. Color, bright orange yellow; flesh, white and firm; fine keeper and of good size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Red Wethersfield. This is the standard red variety. Large size, form flat but thick; skin purplish red; flesh firm and mild. Heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Australian Brown. Extra long keeper and sure cropper. Early and very hardy. The skin is a rich brown, solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet mild flavor. Should be planted early on low, wet grounds to get large bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A popular sort for home and market use. It is of perfectly globular shape, being almost round with a very small neck. The color of the skin is a rich orange yellow; of large size; remarkably solid; a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

White Portugal, or Silverskin. The best-known and most largely used white onion. Is flat on the bottom and thick toward the top. Very hard and firm and an excellent keeper. Is largely used for white onion sets as well as for market onions and pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

White Queen. A very early white onion. Rather small and does not keep well. Is of fine, mild flavor, and largely used for home-made pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

Onion Sets

Yellow Onion Sets. Lb. 20c.

White Onion Sets. Lb. 20c.

Postage on Onion Sets is 10c per lb. additional.

Parsnips

Hollow Crown. A variety with a hollow or cup-shaped top, where the leaf stem begins. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Skin smooth and white and flesh tender, while the root grows 18 to 20 inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first 8 inches from the top. Our strain of Hollow Crown is the thick-shouldered type called "Student" by some dealers. It is particularly fine, smooth, and regular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

Parsley

Plain or Single. A very hardy variety. The leaves are flat and not curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Champion Moss Curlet. A very finely curled, bright green and very ornamental variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Peas

(Early Varieties)

Alaska, or Earliest of All. A very early variety, vines 2 to 2½ feet, with smooth, small peas, green seeded, of good quality and short, well-filled pods. Popular sort with canners and market gardeners; will not rot in cold, wet soil. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

American Wonder. An extra early sort and a heavy cropper, ready to pick in 45 to 50 days from time of planting. The vines require no support, as they grow only 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Gradus or Prosperity. A very early, large podded sort, growing 3 to 3½ feet high. Peas are large, of fine quality and light green in color. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Premium Gem or Little Gem. An early dwarf wrinkled pea, very productive and sweet. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Little Marvel. An extra dwarf, extra early pea, which is wonderfully prolific. Each pod has 6 or 7 large peas, closely crowded in. Yields heavier than any other in this class. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Thomas Laxton. A fine, early tall variety, similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not quite so early. It is also a little darker in color and has large blunt pods that fill well with peas of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

(Later Varieties)

Telephone. One of the later varieties; is tall and vigorous, with enormous pods, bearing large, wrinkled peas of remarkably fine quality; a popular home garden and market variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

(Continued)

Alderman. An improved Telephone Pea. The vine is of vigorous growth and the pods are dark green and well filled with large peas. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Yorkshire Hero or Alameda Sugar. A semi-dwarf variety, growing 2½ feet high. Pods are broad and medium sized and are well filled with large peas, which remain in good condition for a long time. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Champion of England. One of the most popular, tall, wrinkled varieties. It is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine, rich quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Stratagem. A very strong grower, very prolific, with dark green pods of good size and well filled. Vines grow about 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Melting Sugar or Edible Pod. A tall variety bearing brittle pods, which are cut or broken and cooked like beans. The pods are very large, broad and extremely tender, finely flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Pepper

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Fruit large, round and blocky, and about 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. The color is deep green when fruit is young, but when fully ripened it is a rich, glossy blood-red. Plant grows about 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$3.00.

Long Red Cayenne. A strong, pungent variety, having long, pointed fruit, which is bright scarlet when ripe. A well-known and popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Red Chili. A rather small, bright red variety, about 2 inches long and pointed. The pods are used in making Chili Sauce, and are very pungent and hot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Chinese Giant. A very large deep red variety, very thick and blunt. It is fully twice as large as Large Bell, or Bull Nose, being 4 or 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50.

Burbank Giant. Largest of all; very sweet and extra fine. Pkt. 10c.

For Plants See Page 16.

Potatoes

We can supply Burbank and Early Rose fancy select seed stock. Prices on application.

Pumpkin

Connecticut Field. This variety sometimes produces over 20 tons to the acre. A fine large orange-colored variety, used for stock feeding. The skin is smooth and sweet and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 45c.

Mammoth King or Jumbo. Vines of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. Pumpkins of immense size, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds; globular in form and flattened a little at the end. Salmon-orange skin, very thick orange-yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw. A yellow, crooknecked sort and one of the best stock-feeding varieties. It is very solid and nearly all flesh, having a small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

Pie Pumpkin. A small, round, yellow sort, with fine, pinkish netting. Flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Radish

Icicle. A handsome white variety, about 5 inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small, turnip-shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Chinese Rose Winter. A bright scarlet winter variety. About 4 inches long and stump-rooted. Like Chinese White Winter, only red colored and two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

Chinese White Winter, or Celestial (or California Mammoth White Winter). The well-known and popular winter variety. Clear white, about 4 inches long and half stump-rooted. Keeps firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Is a good cooking variety, and when cooked the flavor resembles turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Long White Japanese. A winter variety, growing frequently 2 feet long and about 3 inches in diameter. Skin, white; flesh, solid and tender, and very pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

French Breakfast. Scarlet, with white tip; shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Crimson Giant Forcing. A fine solid radish, a little larger than Scarlet Globe, very early and crisp; white tip. We recommend our selection of this as being an extra good radish. It is top-shaped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Long Black Spanish. A winter variety with almost black skin and white flesh. Roots about 6 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, or Rosy Gem. One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe-shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the house garden and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

Long Scarlet (short top). The best known and most popular long variety. Color, bright carmine, and flesh brittle and firm. About 6 inches long, the top growing out of the ground about 1 inch. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Half Long or Olive-Shaped. The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about 3 inches long with half-stump root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The improved, large rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and being from 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Spinach

Bloomsdale Savoy. The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties. Seed round. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

Long Standing. A deep green variety with rather elongated smooth leaves. Seed round. Stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Prickly Winter Variety. Commonly used for market in California. Is very hardy and easily grown; bears large, smooth leaves, which are shaped like an arrow point. Color, bright green. Seed irregular, with three or four sharp points. A fine winter and spring variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.



Mammoth White Bush Squash

Squash

(Summer Varieties)

Early White Bush Scallop. A very early variety, with flat, creamy white scalloped squashes 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Vegetable or Italian Marrow. A large, oblong variety, producing fruit which is dark green at first, becoming marbled and striped with yellow and lighter green as they mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. A well-known summer variety. The fruit is crooknecked, rich golden yellow and thickly warted; very tender and young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Hubbard. The best known winter sort; of superior quality; large size. Fruit heavily warted, dark green in color with orange flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange yellow. Very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts. Large oval fruit; color of skin and flesh rich orange. Excellent flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili. A very large variety with smooth, oblong fruit, flattened at both ends. Skin, rich orange-yellow; flesh, orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Is the hardiest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Havana (Domestic). Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Tomato

Acme. Rich glossy crimson, tinged with purple; perfectly smooth; one of the earliest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A wonderful new variety in that it is early and bears continuously throughout the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and well ripened clear to the stem, and the flavor and quality are especially fine. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

Spark's Earliana. An extra early variety, producing large clusters of bright red fruit of medium size; very solid and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Matchless. There is no better tomato grown than Matchless, with its large fruit, smooth and uniform. Color, bright cardinal red. A heavy cropper and of excellent flavor. Equally good for the home garden, for canning and for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Ponderosa. One of the largest varieties, frequently weighing 2 to 4 pounds each; of irregular shape but very solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Stone. The best main crop tomato for all purposes, and largely used for canning. Vine tall and prolific. Fruit smooth, large and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.



Burbank Early Tomato

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish-carmine color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Trophy. A large late variety. Very solid and of fine quality. A good canning sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Cherry. A small-fruited, bright golden-yellow variety; very attractive for salads or preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Pear Shaped. A small-fruited variety, which is golden-yellow. It is very useful for salads, when the fruit is simply cut in two lengthwise. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Red Cherry. The fruit is small and globe-shaped, about 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It is very valuable for preserving. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

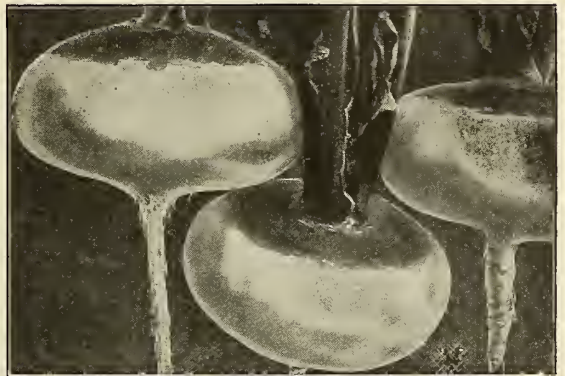
Burbank Early. A very large early variety; solid, few seed. Pronounced as best of all tomatoes. Pkt. 10c.

Burbank Preserving. The best of the preserving or trailing varieties. Fruit red, round and solid. Pkt. 10c.

Ruta Bagas, or Swedes

American Purple Top. One of the best and most popular varieties, with yellow flesh. It is yellow below ground, with purple top above, and the leaves are small. A good stock feeding or table variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Large White, or Sweet German. A very large variety with white skin and white flesh, which is tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Early Purple Top Strap Leaved Turnip

Turnips

Purple Top White Globe. A valuable turnip for either table use or stock feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh, white, firm and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Purple Top Strap Leaved. Flat, medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Amber or Yellow Globe. A very good yellow variety; a good cropper and fine keeper; valuable for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

White Egg. A very smooth, egg-shaped variety, maturing very quickly. Flesh pure white, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch. A medium-sized flat variety; clear white, early and of fine flavor. A fine table variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Extra Early White Milan. A very early variety, medium sized, flat and clear white. A fine home garden variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully for shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of their wilting or being damaged in transit.

- Artichoke Plants.** January to May; standard variety. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. Weight, 6 lbs. per doz.
- Asparagus Roots.** January to April. Doz. 25c (postpaid, 30c doz.); 100, \$1.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.
- Cabbage Plants.** November to June. Doz. 15c; 100, 85c (postpaid, 20c doz.).
- Cauliflower Plants.** November to June. Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00 (postpaid, 25c doz.).
- Celery Plants.** March to May. Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.20 (postpaid, 25c doz.).
- Egg Plant.** March to May. Doz. 25c (postpaid, 30c doz.).
- Horseradish Roots.** January to May. Doz. 50c (postpaid, 55c doz.).
- Pepper Plants.** March to May. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50 (postpaid, 30c doz.).
- Burbank Giant Pepper.** 50c per doz. (postpaid 55c doz.).
- Rhubarb Roots.** Strawberry, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00; Giant Winter Crimson, 25c each, 5 for \$1.00. See inside back cover for Burbank's new variety, Monarch.
- Herbs, Chives, Sage, etc.** Plants, 10c each (15c postpaid).
- Tomato Plants.** Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25 (postpaid, 30c doz.).
- Burbank Early Tomato.** 50c per doz. (postpaid 55c doz.).

Alfalfa

(Medicago Sativa)

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable hay, forage and silage crops that can be grown, and in addition to producing each season five or six heavy crops of nutritious food for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, it is a wonderful improver of the soil. It draws nitrogen from the air and distributes it in the soil, thus increasing the fertility. The worst enemy of the alfalfa grower is dodder, and it is very difficult to obtain seed which does not contain more or less of this weed; therefore care should be taken to secure seed from a reliable source. The seed we offer is fancy, re-cleaned, dodder free stock, with a high germination and purity test. Lb. 30c. Special quotations given on larger quantities.

Clover Seeds

When wanted in large quantities write us, as the market is continually fluctuating. We are always pleased to submit samples and quote prices.

Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense). Standard clover for all purposes. A very heavy yielder; produces 2 to 3 crops a season, also valuable as a fertilizer for turning under. Lb. 25c.

White Clover (Trifolium Repens). Excellent for lawns; can be sown alone or mixed with Blue Grass, also valuable for pasture. Lb. 75c.

Grasses

- Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis).** Fancy, extra clean. Unequaled as a lawn grass; spreading habit; fine leaf and dark color. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.
- Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne).** Grows very rapidly, makes a good showing, within 30 days from time of sowing. Valuable for planting early for a pasture grass, also a good lawn grass. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
- Orchard Grass (Dactylis Glomerata).** One of the most valuable grasses for pasture. It comes very early and furnishes a large quantity of succulent feed earlier than any other grass. Will thrive well under trees and shady places where other grasses will not dwell. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.30.
- Pacific Rye Grass.** This grass is similar to Perennial Rye Grass, but has a finer leaf. Valuable for lawns. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.
- Timothy (Phleum Pratense).** The standard hay grass. Not adapted for dry soil or for lawns. Often mixed with Red Clover for hay. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

Field Seeds

- Canadian Field Peas.** Grown extensively; makes splendid hay ensilage or green feed and is excellent to turn under for manure. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 70c.
- Kaffir Corn.** Grows from 6 to 10 feet high and thrives in hot, dry climates; makes a good fodder and seed. Is used for stock and chicken feed. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c.
- Rape (Dwarf Essex).** Used for sheep and hog pasture, of which it yields an abundance of the best quality. May be planted in drills or sown broadcast. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
- Kale, 1,000 Headed or Cow Kale.** A tall growing variety, having a large bunch of cabbage-like leaves on a stout stem. Much grown for cows and chickens. A very valuable green feed. Lb. 75c.
- Millet (German).** Makes a good hay and produces a great quantity of seed which is valuable for feeding stock and poultry. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c.
- Sunflower (Large Russian).** A variety bearing large heads, sometimes yielding 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. The seed is used for feeding chickens and parrots. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.
- Hemp.** A staple crop for manufacturing. For a seed crop should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high. The seed is used for bird seed. Lb. 10c.
- Vetches, Spring, or Tares (Vicia Sativa),** also called Common Vetch, Oregon Vetch, and Oregon Winter. A plant resembling pea vines and valuable for forage or green manure. It is usually sown with oats or wheat to hold them up. Sow 60 lbs. per acre with grain, or 80 to 100 lbs. if sown alone. Is hardy and makes a fine winter growth. Largely planted in the orange groves of the South for green manure and plowed under in the spring. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 70c; larger quantities on application.

Bird Seeds

- Mixed Bird seed.** A large per cent of Canary. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.
- Rape.** Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 50c.
- Sunflower.** Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 6 lbs. 50c; 14 lbs. \$1.00.
- Hemp.** Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 6 lbs. 50c.
- Millet, Re-cleaned.** Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; 8 lbs. 50c; 16 lbs. \$1.00.

Lawn Grasses

(Standard Varieties)

A little attention at this time to the lawn will repay you many fold when Spring arrives. The preparation of the soil originally for your lawn entailed expense and work. You do not care to see this effort wasted. It is poor economy to sow any but the very best seed that can be procured. Our lawn grass seeds are unexcelled for hardiness, quick growth and purity.

In estimating the amount of seed that you may require, allow one pound to 200 sq. feet. The best results are secured by covering the entire ground or the bald patches with sacking or burlap until the seed has germinated. Keep the ground moist and use only a fine spray.

Any of the following mixtures will be promptly forwarded by parcel-post provided sufficient postage is enclosed with the order. The amount necessary is easily ascertained from your postmaster.

- Exposition Lawn Grass Mixture** is a mixture of the best imported and domestic grasses, early, medium, late, short, tall and those with creeping roots, selected to produce a lawn which with care will be green all the year. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.
- Kentucky Blue Grass.** Fancy, extra clean. The most popular grass for lawns. It is dark green and of dense growing habit, making a beautiful turf in a heavy or black soil. Lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$20.00.
- Australian Rye Grass.** A very vigorous, quick-growing lawn grass, but a little coarse. Very satisfactory for lawns in San Francisco. Best grass for sandy soils. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.
- Pacific Rye Grass.** This grass is similar to the Australian Rye Grass, but has a finer leaf and is longer lived. Lb. 25c; 100 lbs. \$20.00.
- White Clover.** Of dwarf habit with creeping stems, rooting at joints, on which account it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Planted for a lawn either alone or in a mixture with grass seed. Lb. 75c.

Refer to parcel post table for postage rates.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Lawn Dressing. For lawns, plants, rose bushes and general garden. It is odorless, easily applied and invisible after applying. Being a complete fertilizer, a part of it is available almost immediately, but good results will be seen for two years after it is used. Should be applied broadcast at the rate of 100 lbs. to each 1,000 or 1,500 square feet of lawn. 1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Bone Meal. An excellent fertilizer, moderately strong. 5 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$2.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Nitrate of Soda. Nitrate of Soda is used for forcing leaf crops like lettuce, celery, etc. It should be applied at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre on field work or twice that in greenhouses and small gardens where intensive cultivation is practiced. Better results will be had by putting on a small quantity in two or three applications than by one heavy application. 1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

FLOWER SEEDS

Abronia (Sand Verbena)

Umbellata Grandiflora, a hardy annual trailing plant with numerous clusters of sweet scented rosy-lilac flowers. Thrives in dry situations and rockeries. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Abutilon (Flowering Maple)

Beautiful shrubs with maple-like leaves and large bell-shaped flowers in white, rose, yellow and red colors. Half hardy perennial. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started. Fine mixed, Pkt. 10c.

Acroclinium

A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about 15 inches high, bearing lovely white or rosy pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting. Sow seed from October till June in the open. Single pink, Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; double pink, Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven)

Coronaria. An attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial of easy culture, producing bright-colored flowers on long, slender stems like a single pink; blooms the first season; fine for cutting; 2 feet. Plant in the Fall or early Spring. Sow the seeds in boxes to transplant or out of doors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Alyssum

For borders, edgings, and rockwork we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders, sow thickly so as to form masses, early in Spring, or even the previous Autumn. For Winter bloom sow late in August. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Fragrant white flowers all Summer. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c. *Maritimum Little Gem*, or *Carpet of Snow*—Pretty trailer, fine for edgings; very floriferous. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust). Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flowerheads. Grayish foliage. Hardy perennial. One foot. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

A hardy annual of easy culture, especially adapted for borders and bedding, as it is literally covered with clusters of feathery blossoms all Summer. Sow the seed early in Spring, either in boxes to transplant or out of doors, and thin to 4 to 6 inches apart.

Blue Perfection. Deep blue, 1 foot high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Mexicanum, *Imperial Dwarf Blue*. Eight inches high, flowers blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Mexicanum, *Imperial Dwarf White*. Eight inches high, flowers white. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c.

Amaranthus

Remarkably handsome foliage and interesting flowers, producing a striking effect in the border as a background or as a center of beds. Seed may be sown in the open border, or in a hotbed; transplant about the first week in April. Produces the most attractive and brilliant foliage upon poor soil. Transplant to 20 inches. Half-hardy annual. *Caudatus* (Love Lies Bleeding). Long, drooping scarlet flowers. Three feet. Pkt. 5c.

Cruentus. Tall spikes of red flowers. Three feet. Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor Splendens (Joseph's Coat). Foliage scarlet crimson, yellow, and bronze green. Two feet. Pkt. 5c.

Arctotis Grandis (The African Lilac Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Africa, forming branched bushes 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth; are pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or outside. Pkt. 10c.

Armeria Maritima (Sea Pink)

Pretty edging plant, bearing tufts of rosy-pink flowers; hardy perennial. One foot. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring in boxes and transplant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Asparagus

Plumosus. A tender perennial for greenhouse or potted plant use, with long, fine feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from 3 to 4 weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. Pkt. 10c; 100 seeds, 75c.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). An early, easily grown, feathery leaved variety with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. Pkt. 10c; 100 seeds 50c.

Asperula

Odorata (Sweet Woodruff). An old-fashioned favorite, grown for its fragrant leaves; best grown in semi-shaded positions; flowers white. Pkt. 5c.

Australian Pea Vine (Dolichos Lignosus)

A rapid-growing evergreen climbing perennial, flowering freely in large clusters of rose flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., they have no superior. Pkt. 10c.

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)

A rapid-growing annual climber, 10 feet high; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Sow seed in the open ground in March or April. Pkt. 5c; per oz. 25c.

Aster Perennial (Michaelmas Daisies)

Beautiful hardy Fall flowering perennials, growing 2 to 5 feet tall; single flowers in various shades of lilac, blue and mauve. If sown early will flower the first season. Finest mixed, pkt. 10c.

Asters

Asters are one of the most popular half-hardy Summer and Fall flowering annuals; excellent for bedding and cutting. Sow the seed in boxes from January to April and transplant 1 foot apart each way when danger from frost is over.

Crego Giant. This fine variety grows over 2 feet tall and is well branched; of free sturdy growth. The fluffy, graceful flowers are rarely less than 4 inches across and frequently over 5 inches. Stems are long and strong and fine for cutting. *White*, *Delicate Pink*, *Salmon Rose*, *Crimson*, *Lavender*, any of the above, Pkt. 15c. Collection of 5 varieties, 60c; mixture of all colors, pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

ASTERS (Continued)

(Semples or Giant Branching)

The plant grows 2 to 3 feet high and about 18 inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters, since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the Autumn. Best colors, Pkt. 10c.

Lavender
Pink or Rose
Dark Blue
Purple
Crimson
Mary Semple (very light pink)
White
Light Blue
Mixed

Giant Comet. The flowers are composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet double flowers, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. Well-grown plants produce from 20 to 30 flowers perfectly double and of fine size. Any of the above, Mixture of all colors, pkt. 10c.

Giant Hohenzollern. A new variety of the Comet type, with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat chrysanthemum. Plant of branching habit, about 16 inches high. Mixture of all colors, pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Balsam or Lady's Slipper

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Plants are profusely covered with large double wax-like flowers of brilliant colors—some self-colored, others blotched, spotted and striped in a wonderful manner. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

Camellia-Flowered Mixed—Resembles a Camellia in its perfect shape. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Rose-Flowered Mixed. Of beautiful colors, flowers large, double. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Bachelor Buttons—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Bellis Perennis—See Daisy.

Begonia Tuberous-Rooted

Plants of great value for pot culture or for growing outside in a sheltered position, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of 60 degrees. To secure the best results for outdoor planting they should be set out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered the whole Summer with bright and elegant flowers.

Single. Extra choice, mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Double. Extra choice mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Crispa Mixed. Large single flowers, beautifully frilled on edge and crested. Pkt. 25c.

Boston Ivy—See Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)

Free flowering dwarf growing hardy annuals, covered during the Summer with a profusion of pretty white and blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Calampelis (Bugle Vine)

A well-known beautiful annual climber; trained to a trellis or south wall, it is an ornamental object throughout the Summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Sow in the open, in March or April. Pkt. 10c.

Calceolaria

A tender perennial, used largely in greenhouses and conservatories. Is not of easy culture, but a very desirable flower. Bears a large profusion of small, pocket-shaped flowers, many of which are beautifully tinged or spotted. There is a great variety of shades and colors in various markings.

Tigered and Spotted. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Rugosa Hybrid. A shrubby, profuse bloomer, and best for outdoor culture. Pkt. 25c.

Calendula (Cape Marigold)

For effective and persistent blooming in beds and groups, the newer varieties of the common Marigold have no superiors, their beautiful flowers being produced from early Spring until late in the Fall.

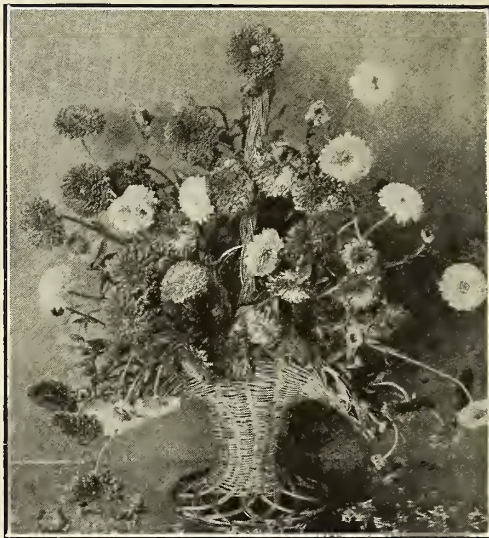
Sow in the open and thin or transplant to 1 foot apart; sow in January, May and August for a succession of blooms.

Lemon King. Clear yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Meteor. Orange striped primrose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Orange King. Deep orange. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



Giant Calendula

Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all Summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom in Spring, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart.

Tiger. Dwarf variety, not over 9 inches high. Flowers a rich reddish brown tigered with golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Drummondii, Mixed. A gorgeous mixture of golden yellow, brown, maroon, and other shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Campanula

Well known, beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials and biennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers, thriving best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started to 1 foot apart.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium). A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed; of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about 3 feet high, and bears single bell-shaped flowers in blue, white, purple, and pink colors. **Dark Blue, White, Rose, Lilac, Striped.** Any of the above colors, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c. **Finest single mixed,** pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Double Mixed. All the double flowering varieties assorted. Pkt. 5c.

Cup and Saucer Type. In this variety the outer petal forms a brim, like a saucer.

Dark Blue, pkt. 10c; White, pkt. 10c; Rose, pkt. 10c; Lilac, pkt. 10c; Striped, pkt. 10c; Finest Mixed, pkt. 10c.

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Canariense)

A tender, climbing annual of the Nasturtium family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow. Sow the seed in the open ground in March or April. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Candytuft

A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on various long spikes. Universally cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses; seeds sown in Autumn produce flowers early in Spring; when sown in April flowers from July to September.

(Continued)

ber, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy and easy to cultivate.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered, or Improved Empress. Very large heads and long spikes of white flowers.

Best sort for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Carminé. Bright carminé rose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Crimson. Very beautiful. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

White Rocket. Long spikes and large flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Purple—Beautiful shades of lilac and purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Carnation

A half-hardy perennial, used generally for greenhouse florists' trade in Winter and for a garden favorite in Summer. There are a large number of varieties and colors, but the early flowering mixtures are recommended for out-of-door culture. Sow the seed early in the year and transplant in March or April.

Chabaud's Everblooming. Early dwarf French type of perpetual carnation, very free bloomer. Pkt. 15c.

Picotee. Finest double strain, ground is white edged with colors, or striped and splashed; contains many rare sorts. Pkt. 25c.

Marguerite. A very vigorous early blooming variety, flowering in 5 months from the time seed is sown. The double flowers are prettily fringed and very fragrant and are borne in great profusion on long, strong stems. Mixed Colors, pkt. 10c.

Giant Marguerite. An improved strain producing larger flowers, often measuring 2½ to 3 inches across. White, pkt. 10c; Yellow, pkt. 10c; Scarlet, pkt. 10c; Dark Red, pkt. 10c; Mixed Colors, pkt. 10c.

Castor Oil Bean (Ricinus)

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit. Of the easiest culture. Individual plants, with plenty of room, look best. Sow 3 seeds in a pot to transplant or plant outside in Spring; sow 2 or 3 seeds in a hole, with a space of 10 feet between each hole. Mixture of all varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Canna—Indian Shot

One of the finest tall bedding plants with large ornamental leaves and long flower stalks. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

Crozy's Varieties, Mixed. New large flowering and free blooming sorts. Pkt. 10c.

Royal Sweet Sultans

Centaurea Imperialis

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut-flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan; of easy culture. Sow in the Fall or early in the Spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes. We offer the following distinct colors. Pure White, pkt. 10c; Yellow, pkt. 10c; Purple, pkt. 10c; Lilac, pkt. 10c; Delicate Rose Lilac, pkt. 10c.

Collection of one of each of the above 5 colors, 40c. Mixed Colors, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Centaurea Montana. Large blue perennial cornflower; 2 feet tall. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea Candidissima, White Leaved or Dusty Miller. Grown for its silvery white foliage; used for borders, carpet bedding; 1 foot; perennial. Pkt. 10c.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

Very attractive and showy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Does best started in a hotbed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

Plumosis, or Feathered Cockscomb. This species grows 2 or 3 feet high, and bears long, feathery plumes in brilliant colors. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Magnificent (Thompson's). A new variety, superior to the older sorts. Of pyramidal growth attaining a height of 3 feet and producing feathery plumes of the most brilliant colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Magnificent Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Magnificent Crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Cristata Glasgow Prize. A dwarf crimson variety, 6 or 8 inches high, with very wide combs. Valuable for borders and edging. Pkt. 10c.

Centaurea Cyanus

(Bachelor Button or Cornflower)

Of easy culture. Sow the seed either in the Fall or Spring, where it is to remain, and thin to 4 inches.

Emperor William (Large Blue). Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c. Pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

White. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea)

A hardy perennial vine, blooming the first year; grows 10 feet high and produces purple pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual Varieties)

Summer-blooming annuals, of compact growth, producing quantities of large single flowers, 2 inches across, and of striking beauty. Colors, crimson, gold, maroon, white, etc.; very effective for flower beds and for cut flowers. One to 1½ feet. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to about 6 inches apart.

Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Coronarum. Double white, pkt. 10c; Yellow, pkt. 10c. Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Segetum, Evening Star, or Helios (Annual Golden Marguerite). A splendid variety for cutting. Pure golden yellow. Giant single flower, 3 inches in diameter.

Segetum, Morning Star. Large, light yellow; single flower; shading deeper; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Chrysanthemum (Perennial Varieties)

Frutescens (Marguerite or Paris Daisy). White petals radiating from a golden-yellow center. Growing 3 to 4 feet high. Hardy and of easy culture. Pkt. 10c.

Cineraria

These plants are invaluable for the decoration of the conservatory or for bedding outside in partial shade; unsurpassed for richness and variety of vivid colors, ranging through all shades of blue, purple and crimson; the seed is easily started and the plants grow readily in good ordinary soil. Sow in boxes in the Summer for Spring blooming, or early in Spring for late Summer flowering.

Cineraria, Hybrida Grandiflora. Splendid mixture of largest flowered sorts. Pkt. 25c.

Stellata (Star-flowering Cineraria). A tall-growing variety with large, spreading panicles of star-shaped flowers in all colors. Pkt. 25c.

Clarkia (California Wild Flower)

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 18 inches high and bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Seed sown in the Fall will give early blossoms in the Spring. Seed can be sown almost any time.

Double Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c. Single Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Clematis

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large Flowered Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Cobaea Scandens

A very fine and rapid-growing climber, with large bell-shaped purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Pkt. 5c.

Convolvulus. See Morning Glory.

Coleus

Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although perennials, they attain perfection from seed the first season. One to 3 feet.

Improved Hybrids. This strain produces the finest colored and most attractive varieties. Pkt. 25c.

Rainbow Mixture. Pkt. 15c.

Collinsia

A free-flowering and easily grown annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet; flowers white, crimson, purple, etc. A California wild flower. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Coreopsis

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers. Blossoms in Midsummer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to 1 foot apart.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Cyclamen

A tender, bulbous perennial, used in green-houses and window-gardens. It is easily grown from seed. Sow in the Fall or early Spring.

Persicum Giganteum. White. Pkt. 25c.

Persicum Giganteum. Rose. Pkt. 25c.

Persicum Giganteum. Red. Pkt. 25c.

Persicum Giganteum. Mixed. Very large flowers and very free blooming. Pkt. 25c.

Papilio. Butterfly type, fringed and waved edges. Pkt. 25c.

Columbine (Aquilegia)

Charming, hardy perennial plants, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in countless numbers, through May and June, their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant.

California Hybrids. Large yellow flowers, orange spurs. Pkt. 15c.

Chrysantha (Golden Spurred). Golden yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Violet, blue and white; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.



Cobaea Scandens

Rose Queen. Bears great profusion of graceful long-spurred flowers of light to dark rose with white center and yellow anthers. Pkt. 15c.

Skinneri. Scarlet, tipped with green. Pkt. 25c.

Single. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A beautiful annual climber, with delicate, dark-green, feathered foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. The seed will sprout more readily if allowed to soak in lukewarm water for a few hours before sowing. Sow the seed in the open in April, or when the weather becomes warm.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



Giant Cosmos

Cosmos

The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high, and are one mass of feathery green foliage, gemmed with large single flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frosts. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown. Sow in the Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors and thin to 12 inches apart.

Giant Crimson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Giant Pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Giant White. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

Klondyke. A dwarf late-blooming variety, with orange-yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Lady Lenox. A dwarf variety growing about 2½ feet high and bearing large blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a beautiful bright rose pink. Very profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Dahlia

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double and cactus sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as June, although an earlier start is better.

Cactus Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



Select Hybrid Delphinium
Most delicately tinted

Select Hybrid Delphinium (Larkspur)

There is nothing to surpass, if to equal these hybrids. General flower mostly double of the most wonderful shades of rose-pink, pale and dark blue. Perennial, easily grown. Pkt. 15c.

(Hardy Annual Varieties)

Exceedingly popular and free flowering hardy annuals growing 1½ to 3 feet high, their long spikes of flowers on long stems rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long continued bloom and very bright and showy.

Emperor—Branching. The Emperor Larkspurs are very bright and showy and send up often 40 or more erect spikes of double flowers, 2 feet.

Rose Pink. Pkt. 5c.

Dark Blue. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White. Pkt. 5c.

Carmine. Striped dark red. Pkt. 5c.

Azure Blue. Pkt. 5c.

Mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Dwarf Rocket. Mixed. Dwarf plant, 12 inches, for bedding; double flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

(Hardy Perennial Varieties)

These are taller than the annual sorts with large spikes of brilliant flowers. They are indispensable for permanent beds and borders. Sow the seed in boxes or in a hotbed in the Fall or early Spring. They will commence blossoming in July and August.

Cardinale. This is the Southern Scarlet Larkspur, one of the brightest and finest of California wild-flowers, growing 3 to 5 feet high and blooming in June and July. Pkt. 20c.

Formosum. Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white center; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Formosum Coelestinum. Exquisite, celestial blue, with white center; a beautiful variety. Pkt. 10c.

Chinese Mixed. Single flowers on spikes; 2 feet tall; in different shades of blue and white. Pkt. 10c.



A Vision of Snowy Loveliness. An Exact Size Photograph of a Single Flower of the "Double Fluted Shasta Daisy," the 1315 Floral Wonder

The Shasta Daisy is one of Mr. Luther Burbank's floral wonders and is today perhaps the most popular white flower in the world. It is grown in every clime and is extremely hardy. The Double Fluted, as shown above, is usually planted from a root. We have an extra fine selection of seed from the largest Double-Fluted flowers, but we cannot guarantee that all the seed will reproduce from its parent. Even from the roots this strain will sometimes revert back to the large single flower. A certain percentage of the seed will produce the Double-Fluted variety and no doubt enough plants of this sort will come true to warrant the additional expense and time.

Giant Alaska. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.
Giant Double-Fluted. Pkt. 25c.

Dimorpotheca Hybrids (African Orange Daisy)

The African Orange Daisy is probably one of the most useful flowers introduced during the past ten years and is achieving a very wide popularity. A garden is not complete without them. This seed is the result of many crossings of the African Orange Daisy, and the product is new hybrids of most pleasing colors of deep orange, dark and light yellow, pure white, shades of pink, and the bases of the flowers in many cases are marked brown, blue or black. The flowers are produced on slender stems in abundance. Pkt. 10c.

Double Daisy (Bellis Perennis)

A hardy perennial, blossoming freely all Spring and Summer. Plant is about 4 inches high and is valuable for borders. Is much sown in lawns.

Extra Double White or Snowball. A clear white variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Longfellow. Double dark rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Extra Double. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Dianthus, or Pinks

Hardy annuals, about 1 foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all Summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

Heddewigi, fl. pl. (Japan Pink). Large double flowers, fine color; mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink). Finest single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Chinensis (Chinese Pink). Finest double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Laciniatus. Finest single fringed variety, in choice colors. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Diadematis (Double Diadem Pink). Fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid-growing annual climber; flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented. Sow the seed in the open ground in April.

Daylight. Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

Darkness. Purple. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Everlasting Star Flower

The remarkable feature of this flower is that the color and form are retained permanently. It is one of the most unique and the very finest of the everlasting flowers. The flowers grow in clusters of twenty to one hundred in various shades of pink and white. It is a half hardy annual, 8 to 12 inches high. It seems to thrive best on new land, which sometimes produces it wonderfully well, while on old garden soil it is frequently not a success. It is best, therefore, for those who attempt to grow this to secure the virgin soil, and any effort is well repaid by good results. Pkt. 10c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

A hardy annual. Sow seed where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Seed can be sown in the Fall till April or May.

Californicus. The bright orange-yellow common variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Crimson. Flowers of the deepest crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Golden West. Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to canary yellow at the edges. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Mandarin. Blossoms are copper-colored outside and bright yellow inside petals. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Maroon. New, a distinct color. Pkt. 10c.

Rose Cardinal. Of a beautiful rose color, as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

White. Large ivory white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Mixed Yellow. Mixture of orange and yellow varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Mixture of All Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Echinocystis (Wild Cucumber Vine)

Lobata. One of the quickest-growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Euphorbia

Hardy annuals suitable for beds of tall growing plants or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very ornamental.

Variegata (Snow on the Mountain). Attractive foliage veined and margined with white; 2 feet tall. Pkt. 5c.



Hybrid Eschscholtzia



Dimorpotheca Hybrids
A medley of color

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 12 inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. The plant is of easy culture and blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris. Blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

Indigo Blue. A new dark indigo color. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

White. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Rosea. Pink flowering; a pretty contrast for the blue and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Victoria. Large sky-blue flowers, dwarf habit. Pkt. 10c.

Four o'Clock or Marvel of Peru

A hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to 1 foot. Is free-flowering, the blossoms come in great variety of colors and stripes. Mixture of All Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Fuchsia (Ladies' Eardrop)

A well-known plant used for house decoration or for growing outside in partial shade. Start seed early under glass.

Single and Double Hybrids, Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

Handsome hardy perennial plant of stately growth and long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places; brilliant colors. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open in a cool place.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Gaillardia

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early Summer till Autumn. Grows 1 1/2 to 2 feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Sow seed in boxes to transplant.

Fine Single Mixed, Annual. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed, Annual (Picta Lorenziana). Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora. Single perennial variety of varying shades of reddish brown and yellow. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Gladiolus

Well-known bulbous plants with long spikes of flowers. Sow the seed in the open when the ground becomes warm. Will flower the second season. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Glaucum Luteum (Horn Poppy)

A showy plant, with long silvery leaves, gracefully curved and deeply cut and curled flowers bell-shaped, orange yellow; perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Gloxinia

Beautiful hothouse plants, with large, bell-shaped blossoms, which come in rich, velvety-deep, and bright colors, some of which are beautifully marked. Sow in Fall or early Spring.

Hybrida Grandiflora. A superb strain containing the spotted hybrids as well as the self-colored sorts. Pkt. 25c.

Tigered and Spotted Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Gomphrena, or Globe Amaranth

A hardy annual everlasting or straw flower, growing about 8 inches high with flowers which resemble large clover heads and can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Godetia

Of all hardy garden annuals few are more beautiful than the Godetia, being exceedingly showy when grown in beds and masses; bears freely, flowers of fine size, of exquisite colors and shades, and glistening in the sunlight like satin; compact and bushy in growth. Height 1 to 2 feet. Sow seed early in the year.

Lady Albermarle. Large, brilliant crimson. One foot. Pkt. 5c.

Tall Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Gourds, Ornamental

Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Sow outside where they are to remain when the ground becomes warm. Pkt. 5c.

Chinese Bottle. Pkt. 5c.

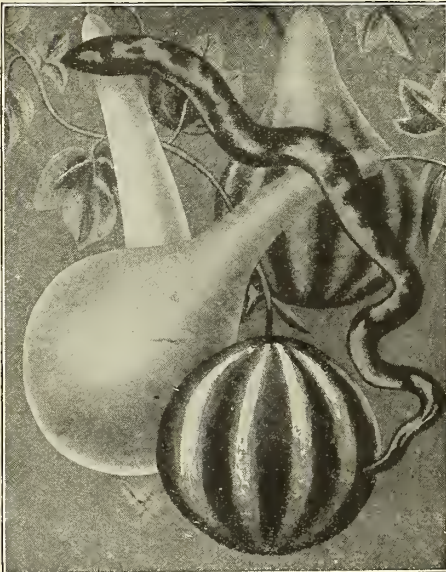
Dish-Rag Gourd. Yellow flowers, followed by long green fruits, which form inside a tough fibrous mass, which, when seeds and shell are removed, is used as a sponge. Pkt. 5c.

Dipper or Siphon. Named for its resemblance to a dipper, with handles 6 to 12 inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquid, etc. Pkt. 5c.

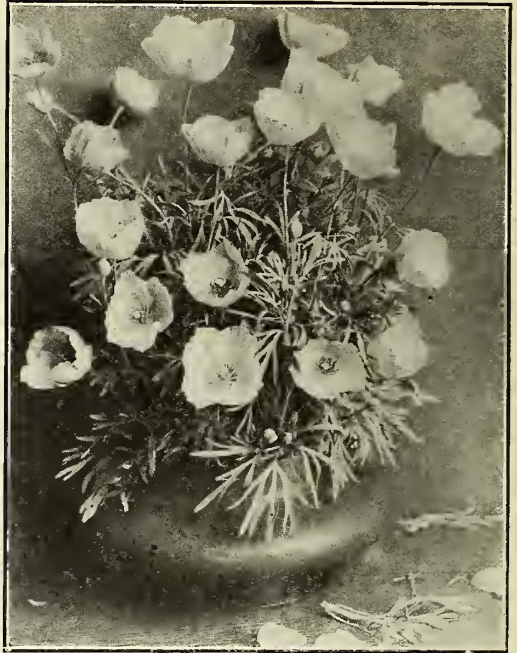
Nest-Egg. These exactly resemble in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, making a capital nest-egg. Pkt. 5c.

Sugar-Trough. Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells, capable of holding from 2 to 10 gallons each. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed Ornamental Varieties. Pkt. 5c.



Mixed Ornamental Gourds



Bush Eschscholtzia or Hunnemanian
Will last ten days when cut

Bush Eschscholtzia or Hunnemanian

(Extra Select)

Produces large yellow, poppy-like blossoms. Valuable for cut flowers. The plants grow about two feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white flowers. Sow the seed outside in the Fall or in Spring.

Paniculata Flore Pleno. New double flowering Baby's Breath. The small double white flowers are produced in branching panicles 3 to 3½ feet tall. It is one of the finest hardy plants for cutting and can also be cut and dried like a straw flower. Pkt. 20c.

Elegans Grandiflora. Improved annual, white sort. Very largely grown by florists for use in bouquets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Elegans Carminea. A new free-flowering variety with carmine rose blossoms; 1 foot tall. Pkt. 10c.

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, 5 to 8 feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. They flower in Summer and Fall. The seed we offer has been saved from Chater's unrivaled collection of choice improved double varieties.

Double Rose Pink	Double Black
Double Salmon Rose	Double Blood Red
Double Scarlet	Double Canary Yellow
Double White	Double Flesh

Any of the above, per pkt. 10c.

Double, All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Alleghany Fringed. The flowers are semi-double, beautifully fringed and resemble crushed silk in texture. They are early and perpetual bloomers, and can be depended on to give satisfaction. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Honesty

Satin Flower; Money Plant. The flat silvery seed pods are used for Winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering, hardy biennial. Two feet. Pkt. 5c.

Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*)

This variety grows 6 inches high; suitable for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc. Foliage thick, frosted and wax-like; flowers small, white. Pkt. 10c.

Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial, growing 4 to 8 feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation. Can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber. Start in a box and transplant. **Finest Mixed.** A mixture of the ordinary true type. Pkt. 10c.

Hibiscus

Crimson Eye. Immense flowers of pure white with crimson eye. Plants grow about 4 feet high and are covered with blossoms. Perennial; will bloom first season if sown early. Pkt. 10c.
Golden Bowl. Deep cream with velvety maroon center. Pkt. 10c.

Humulus, or Japanese Hop

A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis. **Japonicus.** Bright-green foliage. Pkt. 10c.
Japonicus Variegatus. Bright, variegated yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt. 10c.

Ipomoea

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; it is well to soak the seed in warm water overnight to assist in rapid germination.

Grandiflora (Moon Flower). At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Pkt. 10c.

Moonflower, Sky Blue. Large light blue flowers shading to white at the throat. Pkt. 10c.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory, or Good Night). Large, fragrant violet blossoms, expanding in the night. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Rubro Coerulea (Heavenly Blue). Large sky-blue flowers, free bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory). Flowers of beautiful rose color, are borne in large clusters; leaves 8 to 12 inches across, overlap each other, making a dense shade; vine is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. Pkt. 10c.

Imperial Japanese. See list under Morning Glory.

Kudzu Vine

A new climber of great merit. This vine will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed and after it is well established will often make a growth of 50 feet in a season. Its foliage is large and it bears small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped blossoms in August. Pkt. 10c.

Lantana

Shrubby plants with verberna-like flowers in shades of red, white and yellow; in bloom all Summer. Tender perennial. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial or Everlasting Pea)

A hardy perennial climber flowering the first year if seed is sown in the Fall. Leaves and stem smooth. Flowers resemble sweet peas, but are borne on strong stems, with 8 to 10 blossoms to the stem. Is not fragrant, but is hardy and showy, and thrives in any good soil. Mixed, pkt. 5c; White, pkt. 5c; Crimson, pkt. 5c; Pink Beauty, pkt. 5c.

Lavatera (Tree Mallow)

A showy hedge plant, growing about 10 feet high and covered with shrimp-pink, cup-shaped flowers. Much used for windbreaks about San Francisco. Sow in May in the open ground and thin young plants to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 5c.
Trimestris Rosea. Very showy and free-flowering hardy annual. Splendid for large beds where

they bloom all Summer; fine for cutting. Pink; 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10c.
Trimestris Alba. Same as above, except in color, which is white. Pkt. 10c.

Lavender

Chiefly cultivated for the delicious and lasting fragrance of its flower; succeeds in any common garden soil. Perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Linum or Scarlet Flax

A hardy annual, about 1½ feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright-red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Can be sown early out of doors, and thrives well in good soil.

Rubrum Scarlet Flax. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Lobelia

A hardy annual, growing 4 to 6 inches high; is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the Summer and giving plenty of water, they may be kept in flower for a long season. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets. Sow the seed in boxes in Spring and transplant when well started.

Crystal Palace Compacta. The variety most used for borders; deep blue flowers and dark foliage; 6 inches; a constant bloomer. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Emperor William. Sky-blue; compact. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Gracilis. Light blue; trailing, light green foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed Compact Varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Cardinalis. A perennial sort growing 3 feet tall with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Succeeds best in moist ground. Pkt. 10c.

Lychnis

Hardy perennial growing about 3 feet high and bearing bright-colored flowers in clusters. Of easy culture. Fine for permanent beds and borders.

Chalcedonica. Scarlet flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Haageana. Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Lupinus or Lupins

Hardy annuals and perennials in great variety, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to 6 inches apart. **Fall Annual Sorts Mixed.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Marigold

A hardy annual shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and dwarf varieties for borders.

French Varieties

Dwarf Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Tall Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

African Varieties

Tall Double Orange. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Tall Double Lemon. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Tall Double Eldorado. Large imbricated flowers in yellow shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Tall Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15; oz. 40c.

Pot Marigold. See Calendula.

Matricaria (Feverfew)

Free flowering hardy plants producing fine double white or yellow flowers on long delicate stems; 18 inches tall. A fine bedding or pot plant. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started.

Double White. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Ball. Double yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Maurandia

Beautiful climber for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white and rose, fully double the size of the older, well-known sorts. The plants from seed sown in Spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Mimulus

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 inches to 1 foot high. Blossoms freely and exists in a large variety of colors. Useful for window gardens and pot work or for garden in a moist shady situation. Blossoms first year from seed if sown early.

Moschatus or Musk Plant. Fragrant leaves and small yellow blossoms, spotted lightly with brown. Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette (Reseda)

A hardy annual, growing 6 to 12 inches high and bearing pyramidal-shaped flower spikes made up of thickly-set flowers which are exceedingly fragrant. Grows easily from seed and can either be transplanted from boxes or sown out in the garden and thinned to 4 or 6 inches. Sow in the Fall for early blossoms in the Spring. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early Summer till frost; can also be grown in pots for Winter and early Spring flowering.

Allen's Defiance. When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Queen. Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden-yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Ruby Machet. A dwarf compact variety, with large stubby spikes covered with copper-red flowers, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Scented (Reseda Odorata). The spikes are small, but very sweet-scented. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Mixture of the best compact varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Mimosa (Sensitive Plant)

Pudica. Curious half-hardy annuals with pinkish white flowers; the leaves close or droop when touched. Pkt. 5c.

Mina Lobata

Half-hardy Mexican climbing annual. The buds are at first of a vivid red, but turn to orange-yellow before they open, and when fully expanded the flowers are of a creamy-white shade. They are freely produced from the base to the summit of the plant, which attains a height of from 18 to 20 feet. Seed should be sown early. Pkt. 10c.

Momordica

A climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Has graceful and ornamental foliage, yellow flowers, and warted golden-yellow fruit, with large carmine-red seeds. Thrives best in a warm location. Plant in Spring when the ground has become warm.

Balsam Apple. Apple-shaped fruit. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam Pear. Pear-shaped fruit. Pkt. 5c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus Major)

No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory; for covering trellises or unsightly back fences they and climbing Nasturtiums are most often planted. Morning Glories grow quickly to a vine 15 feet long and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture. See Ipomoea for Brazilian Morning Glory and for sorts not listed here.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Imperial Japanese. These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow-white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marbled, striped and splashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

For other varieties see Ipomoea.

Moonflower. See Ipomoea.

Crimson Giant. Pkt. 5c.

Nemophila

A hardy annual California wildflower, growing about 6 inches high. Has small cup-shaped blossoms in shades of blue and white.

Insignis (Baby Blue Eyes). Sky blue, with white eyes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Nicotiana or Flowering Tobacco

A half-hardy annual, growing 3 feet high, with slender tubular flower. Belongs to the tobacco family. Requires plenty of room in the garden.

Affinis (Tuberose-Flowered Tobacco). Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Affinis Hybrids. A new large flowering type with various bright-colored blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

Nigella or Love-in-a-Mist

A hardy annual, 1 foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seedpods. Of easy culture.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Nasturtium

Tender Annual, in Two Distinct Classes—Dwarf, and Tall or Climbing

The foliage of nasturtiums is pretty and the flowers very beautiful and contained in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the Spring after danger of frost is over.

It is seldom necessary to thin the young plants, as they will bear standing close together.

Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves. This adds to their value for planting over many unsightly places.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

Dark Crimson. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Brownish Lilac. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Orange. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Pearl, or White. Light lemon or primrose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Rose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Tall Varieties Mixed. All the above varieties, besides many others, in a splendid mixture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Tall Variegated Leaves Mixed. Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow, while others are mostly green, but beautifully striped and blotched. The flowers are of all colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Dwarf Varieties

The plants form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all Summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom.

Bronze (new color). Very distinct and effective. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Crimson. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur-yellow, spotted maroon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Golden King. Rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Rose or Pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

White Pearl. Very light lemon or primrose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. A splendid mixture of all the above, besides many other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Pansies

The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of our pansy seed, therefore our customers can feel sure of receiving seed that will produce the best of flowers, considering, of course, that the seed has been planted under favorable conditions and the plants properly matured.

Giant Flowered Pansies

In separate colors, 25c per pkt. as follows:

- Giant Adonis: soft lavender blue.
- Giant Bridesmaid: rosy white with dark blotch in center.
- Giant Crimson King: splendid crimson variety.
- Giant Emperor William: ultra-marine blue with purple eye.
- Giant Fire King: golden yellow, upper petals crimson.
- Giant Golden Queen: pure golden yellow.
- Giant Hortensia Red: old rose color.
- Giant King of the Blacks: pure black.
- Giant Lord Beaconsfield: lavender, heliotrope and purple.
- Giant Madame Perret: dark wine and red, beautifully margined with white.
- Giant Prince Henry: clear dark purple.
- Giant Mauve Queen: rosy lilac.
- Giant Snowflake: Pure white.
- Giant Yellow Spotted: yellow with black eye.
- Giant Prince Bismarck: golden bronze.
- Giant Mixture, very choice. Pkt. 25c; common mixed, pkt. 10c.

Passion Vine (Passiflora)

A very rapid growing half-hardy evergreen; perennial climber. Start seed under glass.
Pink, Pkt. 10c; Purple, Pkt. 10c; Scarlet, Pkt. 10c; White, Pkt. 10c.

Pentstemon

One of our best flowers for the hardy perennial border; grows 2 feet high; flowers the first season from seed, and blossoms freely. Pentstemon sends up spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers somewhat like the Foxglove, but in a great variety of shades and colors. A decidedly beautiful and satisfactory flower. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Petunia

No flower surpasses the Petunia for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in Spring, or earlier in the cold frame or hotbed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply. It is well known that seeds of double varieties do not all produce flowers, generally about 25 per cent. Save the weaker seedlings, as they usually give the finest double flowers.

Giant Sorts

Giants of California, Fringed. Most of the flowers are exquisitely fringed on the edges and are very large; the colors are rich and gorgeous, and of delicate shades; some have charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon; the flowers are of great substance and very deep throated. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California, Plain Edged. Single, deep throated, brilliantly blotched. Plain edged. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Double. Striped, blotched, mixed, fringed. Pkt. 25c.

Double. White, blotched, and brilliantly colored, mixed, plain edged. Pkt. 25c.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the Summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. Sow in the Fall for early flowers. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open and thin to 6 inches.

Atropurpurea. Deep purple. Pkt. 10c.

Carnea. Pink, with chamois-rose center. Pkt. 10c.

Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

Coccinea. Brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow. Primrose. Pkt. 10c.

Fine Mixture of all colors of the larger types, pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

Perennial Hardy Phlox

A beautiful perennial growing about 3 feet high and bearing clusters of bright-colored, phlox-like blossoms. Sow the seed in boxes under glass, as it is slow and difficult to germinate.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Platycodon

(Japanese Balloon Flower)

This is a dwarf variety of the large flowering lavender blue Japanese balloon flower, plants being about one foot high. The flower is three inches across, saucer-shaped, and is mostly blue, although sometimes white. It is not attacked by pests and is very healthy and has often nearly one hundred blossoms to each plant. Blooms from middle of July for six weeks. A beautiful plant not widely known. Pkt. 10c.

Poppies

Annual Poppies should be sown in the Fall or as early in the Spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 to 4 inches or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite awhile.

Annual Poppies

Select Shirley. This is an extra fine strain of these charming Poppies. They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

White Fringed or Carnation Flowered. Large, double fringed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Crimson. Large, double fringed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Double Fringed or Carnation Flowered. All colors. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Perennial Poppies

Hardy, perennial, of easy culture; in bright, glowing colors. Bloom first year from seed.

Oriental Hybrid. Beautiful hybrids of the Oriental Poppy, producing flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over in diameter and of many novel colors, such as salmon, cherry, etc. Pkt. 10c.

Iceland. A graceful, delicate variety, 12 inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low, and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the Fall where plants are to remain, and thin.

Portulaca

Of easy culture, thriving best in light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in a sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest shades of colors and produced throughout the Summer in profusion. Fine for massing in beds, edgings, or rock-work. Low growing, almost forming a beautiful carpet bed if planted thickly. Sow in early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or broadcast, and thin to 6 inches.

Single Mixed. A large variety of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Double Mixed. The most brilliant shades and choice flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Primroses

Primula Sinensis, or Chinese Primrose. Green-house or pot plants bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for Winter blooming, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow. Our seed is from the very finest strains.

Giant Single Fringed Varieties. A splendid mixture. Pkt. 25c.

Stellata. A very fine form of Chinese primrose bearing large trusses of star-shaped flowers in many shades. Pkt. 50c.

Auricula. The Primrose of the Alps. Flowers variously colored, mostly yellow; fragrant. Seed from selected strain. Pkt. 15c.

Forbesi (Baby Primrose). Sprays of small rosy lilac flowers produced in great abundance. Pinch off the first blossoms; if forced in a conservatory flowers very early. Pkt. 25c.

Japonica (Japanese Primrose). Bright and showy flowers borne in whorls on stems; about 6 inches long. Pkt. 10c.

Valgaris. The true yellow English Primrose. Pkt. 10c.

New Gigantic Evening Primrose

(*Oenothera America*)

This is by far the largest of all the Evening Primroses, one single petal being as large as the whole flower of most other varieties of primroses.

The blossoms are pure white, sometimes nearly a foot and a half in circumference, perfectly regular and flat. The effect of a field of them at once suggests a lawn covered with snow-white napkins. As far as known, with the exception of Shasta Daisies, no hardy plant bearing snow-white flowers produces such a wealth of enormous blossoms and continually for months in succession as this new Gigantic Evening Primrose. Grown with the utmost ease and is suited with almost any soil. Any ordinary heavy frost has no effect on the plant. Pkt. 10c; plants \$2.00.



Giant Evening Primrose
One petal equals the ordinary flower

Rhodanthe (Everlasting Flower)

One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of Everlasting; for Winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade will retain their brilliancy for years. Pink, white or mixed, pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Pyrethrum

Partheniolum Aureum or Golden Feather. Small-cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial, with bright foliage, much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the Fall or Spring and transplanted. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Romneya Coulteri (California Tree Poppy)

Also well known as the *Matilija Poppy*.

This beautiful hardy perennial grows 5 to 6 feet high. The flowers are pure white with yellow stamens, 5 to 6 inches across, generally 10 to 15 flowers on a shoot. The seed is rather slow in germinating and should be started in a hotbed. Pkt. 15c.

Salpiglossis

A half-hardy annual, growing about 3 feet high and bearing trumpet-shaped blossoms of rich shades and colors, all beautifully veined. It is valuable for bedding and massing, and its long stems make it excellent also for cut flowers. Sow seed early in the Spring and transplant, or sow the seed where it is to remain, in April, and thin to 6 or 8 inches. Enrich the soil.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Emperor (Superbissima)—A splendid large flowered strain; each stem is loaded with these most handsome flowers, each one richly veined with gold.

Salvia or Flowering Sage

The Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage). Beautiful bright scarlet; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Bonfire. This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. Pkt. 10c.

Patens (Blue Sage). In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennials; 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

Schizanthus—Poor Man's Orchid

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful Orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in Autumn, putting 3 to 5 plants in a 6-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the Winter.

Wisetonensis. This variety is now largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. A very shy seeder. Pkt. 25c.

Scabiosa Major

(Egyptian Rose)

Burbank Extra Selected; double mixed. Hardy annuals for beds and borders. A most beautiful flower with a mass of bell-like tubes, crown shaped, growing in exquisite shades on long stems two or three feet in height. It is especially valuable for cut flowers, keeping in splendid condition for nearly a week. This strain contains all colors, mixed with a very good proportion of the new lavender shades, which are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c.



Mixed Scabiosa

Snapdragons

Snapdragons are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals. For early flowering sow in Fall protecting the plants from the frost; sown in Spring, they bloom from midsummer till frost.

- Giant Firefly. Scarlet with white throat. Pkt. 10c.
- Giant Pink. Clear pink. Pkt. 10c.
- Giant Scarlet. Dark scarlet. Pkt. 10c.
- Queen Victoria. Large pure white. Pkt. 10c.
- Giant Venus. New delicate pink with white throat. Pkt. 15c.
- Giant Yellow. Clear yellow. Pkt. 10c.
- Giant Mixed. A splendid mixture, containing all the colors; magnificent spikes of large individual flowers. Pkt. 10c.
- Dwarf Mixed. Large variety of colors; best for bedding, growing about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c.

Smilax

A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. Start seed under glass and transplant 6 inches apart. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals; either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Our supply is grown for us by a specialist, and will produce 90 per cent of double-flowering plants. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes or hotbed and transplant to 1 foot apart.

Large-Flowering 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class for bedding out for Summer blooming.

- Blood Red. Pkt. 10c.
 - Light Blue. Pkt. 10c.
 - Bright Pink. Pkt. 10c.
 - Purple. Pkt. 10c.
 - Pure White. Pkt. 10c.
 - Canary Yellow. Pkt. 10c.
 - Flesh Pink. Pkt. 10c.
 - Mixed. Double large-flowering. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.
- Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice). If sown early, it produces from Spring to late in the Fall, pure white, beautifully shaped double flowers.

It makes a splendid stock for cutting, and is quite fragrant. Succeeds well in pots. Two feet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Perfection. A Summer flowering stock with tall spikes of very large double flowers, 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Winter Flowering Stocks

This type can be used for Summer flowering, but for Winter flowering is most valuable. Seed sown from March to April will produce flowering plants by September and from then until late Spring. It forms one of the most striking plants, producing large spikes of immense individual flowers which are very fragrant.

Abundance. The principal quality of Abundance is its phenomenal profusion of bloom. It can be used as either a Summer or Winter Stock, and by sowing the seed early in June it will bloom by Christmas. The color is a carmine rose. Pkt. 15c.

Beauty of Nice. A beautiful flesh pink with very large spikes. It is of the cut-and-come-again type, bearing continuously throughout the season. Very large handsome spikes. Pkt. 15c.

Empress Elizabeth. A splendid Brompton or Winter stock, rather dwarf, 18 inches high, covered with large double flowers of bright carmine rose. Pkt. 15c.

Queen Alexandra. Similar to Beauty of Nice, except in color, which is rosy-lilac, a shade that shows beautifully under artificial light. Pkt. 15c.

White Lady. Massive spikes of large and very double snowy-white flowers. Pkt. 25c.

Winter, or Perennial Brompton. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Emperor, Large Flowering. A perennial. A beautiful fine double variety, the plants sometimes lasting many years if protected; may also be used as a Summer stock. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Sunflower (Helianthus)

Tender annuals, growing from 3 to 6 feet high. Of the easiest culture and suitable for a stately row or background, or even for bedding. Plant when the ground is well warmed in light or sandy soil.

Chrysanthemum Flowered. Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine, long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence; 6 to 8 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Russian. The common, large flowering single variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. The seed is used for chicken feed. Pkt. 5c.

Cucumerifolius Stella. Of dwarf branching habit; grows about 3 feet high and blooms profusely throughout the Summer; flowers single orange-yellow, with black center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

Cucumerifolius Perkeo. A charming dwarf variety of the miniature Sunflower. The plants form compact bushes about 18 inches high by 14 inches through and are covered with small yellow blossoms with dark eye all Summer, until cut down by frost. Pkt. 10c.

Cucumerifolius Purpureus ("Red Sunflower"). The forms and colors are manifold. Straight and flat petals vary with twisted and pointed ones, which, on their part, are colored in the various shades of purple, forming often a distinct circle on yellow ground around the dark disk, often turning to a tender pink toward the points. Pkt. 10c.

White Sunflower. Seed is large and white as snow. Flowers extra large. Excellent for chicken or turkey feed. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet William

Hardy perennial plants, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented. For clumps or borders no plants can surpass this old favorite, which is greatly improved now, both in size and color; the colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 15c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Spencer Flowered Sweet Peas

The finest type of Sweet Pea. The blossoms are large and very wavy, with long stems, generally having four blossoms to the stem.

American Spencer. Bright red striped and flaked on white ground; very large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Apple Blossom Spencer. Rose and bluish pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

(Continued)

Aurora Spencer. Striped and flaked salmon-rose on a white ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused with mauve. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Countess Spencer. A lovely clear pink, shading deeper at the edges. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Elfrida Pearson. Giant pale pink on white ground; vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Florence Morse Spencer. Delicate blush with pink margin. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Florence Nightingale. A beautiful clear lavender; very large flower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Helen Lewis (Orange Countess). Brilliant crimson-orange, wings orange-rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Illuminator. A grand orange salmon variety of large size and great substance; well-waved; should be grown in partial shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
King Edward Spencer. Bright crimson-scarlet, magnificent in size and color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Margaret Atlee. Rich pink and salmon on cream ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.
Mrs. Hugo Dickson. A beautiful blending of apricot pink and buff; large and wavy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Mrs. Rutzahn. Buff suffused with pink, deepening at the edges. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Margaret Madison. Clear azure blue. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.
Othello Spencer. A very dark maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Primrose Spencer. Fine large primrose-yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Senator Spencer. Chocolate, striped and mottled on ivory white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Stirling Stent. Deep salmon, suffused orange; should be grown in partial shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
White Spencer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.
Pitts' Choice Sweet Pea Mixture. All colors. Choice varieties. Pkt. \$1.00.
Giant Spencer Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.
Choice Six Packets, your own selection, 50c.

Thunbergia or Black-Eyed Susan

A hardy annual climber, growing about 4 feet long and valuable for low fences or hanging baskets. Prefers a sunny situation. Blossoms are buff, orange or white, with dark centers. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)

Ornamental, free blooming, tender perennial, useful for bedding in Summer and for the greenhouse in Winter. Seed should be sown early to bloom the first year. The trailing Blue Myrtle or Vinca does not seed. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Viscaria

Free-blooming annuals growing 1 foot tall and covered during the Summer and Fall with pink and white flowers similar in shape to a single pink. Sow the seed in the open in Spring and thin out when well started to prevent overcrowding. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers of almost every color. They commence to bloom in June and continue until frost. Plants from seed will grow and bloom better than those from cuttings.

Pitts' Mammoth Mixed. Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains all the newest and most striking colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

White, Scarlet, Striped, Purple, Pink. These separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt each, or 1/4 oz. 35c.

Violas or Tufted Pansies

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct, they also bloom for a longer time. Seed sown in April produces flowering plants in June, and from then on until frost they are a sheet of bloom.

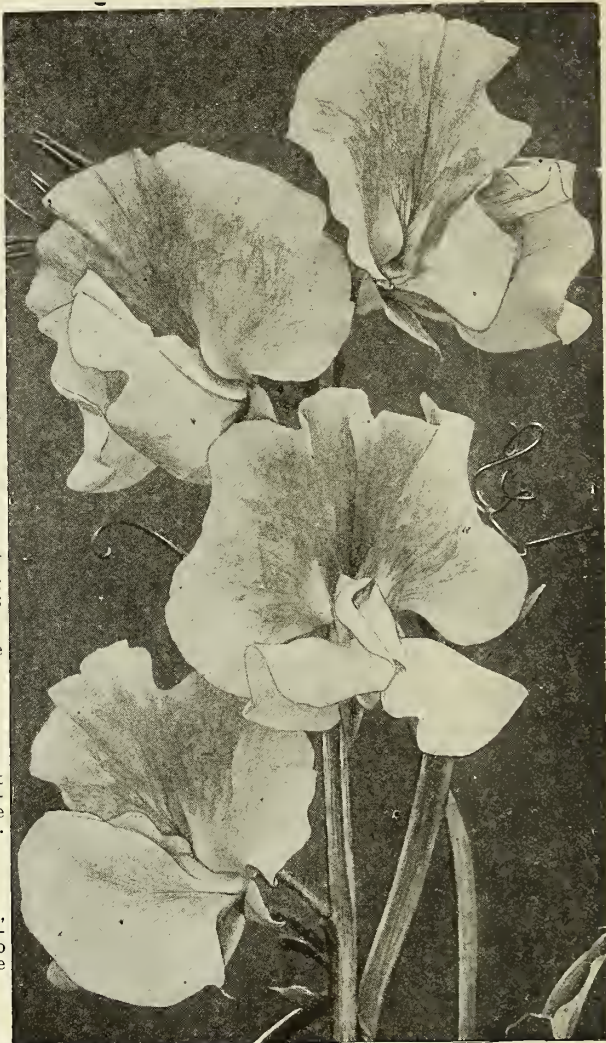
White Perfection. Large white. Pkt. 10c.

Lutea Grandiflora. Fine yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Blue Perfection. Deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

Papilio. Violet-lilac with small dark eye. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.



Spencer Sweet Peas



Verbena

Violet or Viola Odorata

Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom.

Single. Sweet-scented. Pkt. 10c.

Wallflower

Half-hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed. Grows 1 to 2 feet high and bears long stems of fragrant flowers. It is best to renew the plants every 2 or 3 years by resowing the seed. An old-fashioned flower, which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes, and transplant.

Single Fine. Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Tall Double Branching. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c.

Zinnias (Youth and Old Age)

The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. The seed can be sown early in the hotbed or light window and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground. They come into flower early in the Summer and keep on blooming until hard frost. Half hardy.

Giant Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt: Dark Crimson, Yellow, Scarlet, White, Black, Purple, Flesh Pink, Rose, Lilac.

Improved Large Flowering Dwarf. Forms bushy, compact plants, not over 2 feet tall, and produces large double flowers. White, Golden Yellow, Salmon, Scarlet, Crimson, Violet, Mixed. Any of above colors, pkt. 10c.

Red Riding Hood. Of compact form and covered the entire Summer with little button-like intense scarlet flowers 1 inch across; 1 foot tall; fine as a border plant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Standard Flowering Plants

Asters

Crimson, lavender, pink and white. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred. Ready about April 1st.

Begonia Vernon

Grows about 18 inches high. The foliage in the sun turns deep olive green shaded and edged with bronze and purple. The flowers are bright red in color. Used for borders. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred. Ready about April 1st.

Campanula

Very desirable hardy perennials. Should be in every collection. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Chrysanthemums

All standard varieties. Ready about April 1st. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Carnations

Ready about March 1st. All choice varieties. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Cannas

Very attractive plants with large green leaves sometimes shaded with bronze. All colors. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Cineraria

Used for house culture and for bedding under the shade of trees. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Cosmos

Crimson, pink and white. 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per hundred.

Dahlia Imperialis

A beautiful flowering plant, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Covered in the fall with Dahlia-like flowers; strong clumps. \$1.00 each.

Daisies

(Bellis Perennis)

Double. All colors. 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per hundred.

Delphinium

(Larkspur)

A very showy, tall-growing plant producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers. Will grow well in partial shade. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Digitalis

(Foxglove)

Hardy perennials producing long spikes of finely colored flowers. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Echeveria

(Hen and Chickens)

Used for borders and rockeries. 50c per dozen.

Fuchsia

All choice varieties. 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Gaillardia Grandiflora

Beautiful large flowering perennials, remarkable for size and profusion of bloom. Blooms all Summer. 50c per dozen.

Geraniums

Choice varieties and colors. Good, strong plants. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums

Almost continuously in bloom. Used for covering banks, fences, etc., and require very little water. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Pelargoniums

(Lady Washington Geraniums)

Regal fringed and decorative varieties. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Perennial Hardy Phlox

An easily grown perennial, 3 feet high, bearing clusters of bright flowers, remaining in bloom all Summer. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Gazania Splendens

Flowers orange yellow. Produced in great abundance in spring and summer. Valuable for borders where there is a lack of water. 50c per dozen.

Golden Feather

(Pyrethrum Aureum)

25c per dozen; \$1.50 per hundred.

Golden Rod

Hardy perennial; flowering in late Summer; golden yellow clumps. 25c each.

Heliotrope

Half hardy perennial, growing 4 to 8 feet high. Forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation. Very fragrant. All colors. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hollyhock

(Chater's Best Double Mixed)

Too well known to need detailed description. Easily raised from seed grown in the early Spring. Valuable for a background. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lavender Plants

In pots. 25c each.

Lotus Peliorhyncus

A trailing plant with feathery leaves of a silvery hue, producing crimson wing-shaped flowers in loose clusters. Useful for hanging baskets or window boxes. 25c each; in pots. Large pots, 50c.

Marguerite

(Mrs. Saunders)

Hardy perennial shrub requiring very little water, remaining in bloom all year. Large plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mesembryanthemum

(Ice Plant)

Much used for bedding purposes and planting on banks and hillsides where there is a scarcity of water. Pink and lavender. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

Pansies

Ready February 1st. All colors. 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

Oriental Poppies

A Summer flowering hardy plant producing leafy stems about 2½ feet high with large, deep crimson flowers with a black blotch on each petal. Very showy. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Pampas Grass

This grass forms a dense clump with long, narrow leaves and large silvery white plumes in the fall. Strong clumps, 60c each.

Petunias

Popular bedding plants, assorted colors, in flats. 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

Rudibekia Lachiniata

(Golden Glow)

Grows 6 to 8 feet high producing very handsome double golden yellow flowers. Clumps, 25c each.

Salvia Splendens

(Scarlet Sage)

One of the best bedding plants for Summer and Autumn flowers. They grow and bloom profusely in any good soil. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet. 50c per dozen.

Sea Pink

(Armeria)

Evergreen border plant. Flowers, rose-pink. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred.

Shasta Daisy

Large single, Alaska. 10c each; per dozen, \$1.00. Large Double Fluted, 25c each; per doz. \$2.50.

Stocks

Popular annuals for bedding, producing fragrant double flowers. Mixed colors. 25c per dozen.

Verbena

Small plants, assorted colors, in flats. 25c per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

Violets

Choice varieties. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

Rose Department

Preparation of Beds. To get the best results from Roses when planted in beds is to make a trench to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, that is, the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized and mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well rotted animal manure, cow stable manure preferable where it can be obtained. Before filling in the bed it is well to put in some material for drainage, such as soft coal cinders, broken crockery or stones, not too large. Then return the soil to the trench, and when returned it should stand from 3 to 4 inches higher than the surrounding ground, as it will quickly settle below the surface. It is necessary to do this in order that the rain water will drain quickly away from the bed. If, however, the soil you remove from the trench is not the best Rose soil, as the best kind of soil for Roses is a clayey loam, if your soil does not contain this it can be improved by mixing in sods from the roadside or fields, but if your soil is too heavy it should be lightened with a portion of sand. The soil before returning to the trench should be well pulverized, that is, make it as fine as possible, and also the manure should be pulverized and not left in chunks if you wish to obtain the best results. The selection of your bed is a very important matter. Roses thrive best where they can secure all the sun possible, that is, do not plant them close to trees or shrubbery, as the roots of these extend further than the branches. Select, if possible, an open situation, where the plants will receive plenty of air and sunshine. It is not, however, necessary that they should receive sunshine the entire day. A south-eastern exposure is an ideal one.

Fertilizer. This is a question we are frequently requested to answer. Animal manure from one to two years old where it can be obtained is the best. Cow manure is generally preferred. Horse manure when new is very heating and should not be used while in this condition, except as a winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very use-

ful. The last two, however, should be used sparingly. Ground bone is beneficial, but should be secured as fine as possible, and it should be used sparingly. The best method is sprinkling a portion over the bed until the ground is entirely covered, then with the use of a fork it can be dug into the soil and thoroughly mixed. Air slacked lime is also beneficial, about a cupful to a plant scattered on the surface in early Spring and midsummer.

Planting. As soon as the plants are received it is best to immediately plant, yet if it is impossible to do this, plants should be placed in a cellar or moderately warm place and protected from the sun. Set them upright to admit the free circulation of air. Water freely from time to time. The roots should be covered with soil or burlap and never be allowed to become dry. Soaking the roots in lukewarm water or thin mud for an hour or two before planting to restore their vitality is beneficial. Do not set the plants too deep or too shallow. They should be planted a little deeper than they were growing before shipping. This can easily be determined by an examination of the plant. The roots of the plants should be spread out and not cramped. If you receive them with the soil on the roots in which they have been growing, do not remove this soil, but simply loosen it if packed in a hard ball. Give them as near a natural position as is possible. Use plenty of water after planting and shade for a few days if the sun is hot, with newspaper or similar material, and if the season is a dry one an occasional watering will be beneficial. Roses may be planted as late as April if given care, but best results are obtained by planting during December, January, February and March, as during these latter months the plants are dormant. The plants are shipped without any earth around the roots, this being removed and the roots being securely packed with wet moss. Pruning can be done at any season of the year with a certain class of Roses, but it is a matter to be governed by the judgment of the possessor of the

plants. The best time for pruning is in early Spring, just before they begin to break at the eyes. Then it is well to trim Roses back to about one-third to one-half the season's growth. The larger and heavier the growth the more it should be trimmed.

We annually select all new varieties of apparent merit and carefully test them, retaining only such kinds as prove meritorious.

We also carry a number of varieties not contained in this list, description and prices of which will be furnished on application.

NEW ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

Mrs. George Shawyer. A pink rose of charming tone, perfect form. A producer of lovely flowers. One of the recent introductions. 4 in. pots, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. A very late introduction with large pointed buds of a clear rose pink, carried on long stems. 4 in. pots, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Mi-Lady. A new rose; buds large and pointed; fragrant, robust and free-flowering. 4 in. pots, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Red My Maryland. A new red rose, very fragrant and a continual bloomer. 4 in. pots, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.

Sunburst. Apricot, shading to primrose yellow at the edge of petals; the flowers are large, full, and perfectly formed. 4 in. pots, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Mrs. Aron Ward. Color a distinct shade of Indian yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter toward the edges. 2½ in. pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12. 4 in. pots, 40c each; \$4.00 per 12.

Double Killarney. Color similar to Pink Killarney, with large, full double flowers. A sturdy grower. 2½ in. pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12. 4 in. pots, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. This rose is the best of the La France type, the flowers are borne on long, stiff, erect stems; color, deep imperial pink, outer petal silvery rose white; highly perfumed. Well-rooted plants. 3-inch pots, 40c each; \$4.00 per 12, 2½ in. pots, 30c each; \$3.00 per 12.

Single Red Cherokee. Another valuable addition to this well-known family. 5 in. pots, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Crimson Cherokee. A new addition to the Cherokees. \$1.00 each.

Gainsborough. A new rose. Pure flesh-pink, very full and fragrant. One of the best climbers. 50c each.

Melody. Deep saffron yellow, with primrose edges. \$1.00 each.

Yoanne Wesserhoff. A very hardy rose; color a rich yellow; buds long and pointed; beautiful texture; very free. 50c each.

We can supply the following roses in standard or tree form. They are budded on single stems three to five feet from the ground. \$1.25 each except where stated otherwise.

Betty. Red gold overspread with golden yellow. \$1.50 each.

Mildred Grant. Ivory white, flushed pale peach. \$1.50 each.

Pink Cherokee. Beautiful single clear pink. \$1.50 each.

Honorable Ina Bingham. A matchless pink. \$1.50 each.

Lyon. Pink at edge of petals. Center coral red, shaded chrome yellow. \$1.50 each.

The following are \$1.25 each:

Bride. One of the best white roses.

Belle Siebrecht. An unusual pink rose of recent introduction.

Baroness Rothschild. Shell pink. Exquisite shade and fragrant.

Cecil Bruner. A pink-baby rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure snow white. One of the best white roses in cultivation.

General Jacqueminot. Rich velvety crimson.

General McArthur. Beautiful crimson scarlet.

Thrifty grower.

Gruss Au Tepletz. Fine velvety scarlet. Continuous bloomer.

Glorie De Margotten. Brilliant shade of red. Strong grower.

Hugh Dickson. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Flowers pure white.

La France. Delicate silvery rose-shaded pink.

Madame Hoste. Canary yellow. Flowers produce for a long period.

Marie Von Houtte. White, slightly tinged yellow.

Madame Testout. Bright satiny pink. One of the best.

Mrs. John Lang. Soft pink. Large.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep yellow.

Pink Cochet. Fine long-pointed buds.

Papa Gontier. Bright cherry red.

Perle Des Jardines. Deep canary yellow. Very large and full.

Paul Neyron. Deep carmine. Very fragrant.

Rainbow. Coral, mottled with crimson.

Reve de Or. Coppery yellow or rose buff.

Soleil de Or. Orange yellow, shaded with copper and red.

Ulrich Bruner. Bright clear red.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Fine orange yellow, apricot center.

BUSH ROSES

These roses that are offered are thrifty, well-developed, two-year-old, field grown plants. 35c each, \$3.50 doz., except where stated otherwise:

Bride. One of the best whites.

Countess Riza du Parc. Bronze rose, sweetly perfumed.

Eliza Sauvage. Pure snow white.

Glorie Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

Grace Darling. Pink, tinted white.

Henry Martin. (Moss) deep rosy carmine.

Glorie de Dijon. Salmon and yellow.

Madame Falcot. Coppery yellow.

Mrs. Sherman Crawford. Deep rosy pink.

White La France. Pure white, shading to light rose.

My Maryland. One of the best pinks.

Wm. Shaen. The purest pink.

Hon. Ina Bingham. A delightful pink.

White Killarney. Pure white, exceedingly strong grower.

Bridesmaid. Delicate pink.

Dr. Grill. Clear buff pink.

Rainbow. Deep coral pink, mottled with crimson.

Pink Cochet. Beautiful pointed buds.

Marie Von Houtte. White, shading to yellow.

Papa Gontier. Bright cherry red.

Perle des Jardines. Fine canary yellow.

Sunset. Rich saffron and orange.

White Cochet. Vigorous grower.

Belle Siebrecht. An unusual pink.

General McArthur. Dazzling crimson scarlet.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Flowers pure white.

Killarney. A bright carmine pink. Strong grower.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, shaded pink.

Madame Testout. Clear delicate pink. Perpetual bloomer.

American Beauty. Large deep pink, shaded carmine.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure snow white. Very long buds.

Paul Neyron. Deep carmine. Very fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Ulrich Bruner. Bright clear red. A profuse bloomer.

J. B. Clark. A scarlet-shaded crimson. 50c each.

Lyon. Pink at edge of petals; center coral red, shaded chrome yellow. 75c each.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant velvety crimson.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.

La France of '89. Fine scarlet.

CLIMBING ROSES

To cover fences, to climb wild over trees or stumps, to cover buildings and pergolas the climbing rose has many uses in California and can hardly be overdone.

Banksia. White.

Beauty of Glazenwood. Coppery.

Belle Siebrecht. Hybrid tea, imperial pink.

Cherokee, Single. Pure white.

Cherokee, Double. White.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Bright pink.

Climbing Caroline Testout. Hybrid tea, clear pink.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid tea, white.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink.

Gruss au Teplitz. Bourbon; dark crimson.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. White and yellow.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Salmon-pink.

Niphetos. Tea; pure white.

Papa Gontier. Tea; brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac.

Perle des Jardines. Tea; bright straw-color.

Reve D'Or. Tea; fawn.

Yellow Banksia. Clear yellow.

Ornamental Department

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Acacia. Flowering trees or shrubs of varying habit, appearance and foliage.

Mollissima. One of the finest acacias, with dark green, feathery foliage. Flowers yellow, appearing in Spring. 3 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 100. 4-5 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10. 5-6 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Melanoxylon. A strong grower, one of the best for parks and street ornamentation. 4-5 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. 6-7 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Floribunda. A beautiful tree of pendulous habit, with long, narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers. 4-5 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. 6 ft., 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Armata. A spreading shrub with yellow flowers, excellent for grouping. 60c and 75c each.

Latifolia. Of spreading habit, valuable for grouping; long, glossy, green leaves; flowers golden-yellow. 4-5 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10. 6 ft., 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Resiana. A variety with heath-like foliage, producing clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. 75c each.

Baileyana. Foliage beautiful sea green; flowers yellow ball-shaped; very free flowering. 3-4 ft., 75c each. 4-5 ft., \$1.00 each.

We also carry numerous other varieties of this beautiful evergreen.

Aucuba. Fine shrubs with shining dark green foliage and conspicuously dotted with spots. Potted plants from 50c to \$3.00 each.

Azalea Indica. Well-known small, compact shrubs, flowering about Easter. Potted, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Azalea. Alphonse Lavalley, Ambroise Verschaeffelt, Baron Pycke, Comte de Gomer, Consul Pecher, Ernest Bach, Indica, Mme. Wardells, Comte de Quincy, Anthony Koster, J. C. van Tol, Azalea Ponticum. \$2.00 to \$5.00 each, according to size.

Araucaria. Fine ornamental trees, useful for lawn specimens.

Bidwilli. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Imbricata. Potted, 3 ft., \$6.00 each.

Sweet Bay, Trained Trees. Where formal effect is desired, nothing is more satisfactory than these specimens. Standards have straight stems 4 feet high with crown trimmed to globular form. Pyramids trained in pyramidal form from base to leader; dimensions indicate diameter at base.

	Each	
Pyramids, 26-in. base, 14-in. tub, 6 ft.	\$15.00	
Standards:		

36-in. crown, 14-in. tub, 6 ft.	15.00
26-in. crown, 14-in. tub, 6 ft.	12.50
24-in. crown, 14-in. tub, 6 ft.	10.00

Box (Buxus). Shrubs of compact dense growth; can be trimmed into almost any form.

Dwarf. For edging, per 100, \$4.00.

Tree Form. In pot or tubs, trimmed, \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

Broom (Cytisus). Free flowering shrub; blossom, pea-shaped. 50c each.

California Big Tree (Sequoia Gigantea). A truly beautiful park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping the ground. The world-famed "Big Tree of California."

	Each	
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.00

Camellia. Beautiful shrubs with dark glossy foliage and large wax-like flowers. According to size: \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Coprosma. Low growing shrub, with wonderfully glossy foliage. In pots: 1 ft., 50c and 75c each.

Cotoneaster. Pretty evergreen shrubs producing numerous red berries. In pots: 50c and 75c each.

Camphor (Laurus Camphora). Beautiful tree with bright green foliage, well adapted for lawns. 3-4 ft., 1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Cassia. Ever-flowering shrub, produces yellow flowers in great profusion. 2 to 2½ ft., 35c and 50c each.

Cedar (Cedrus Deodora). Queen of Evergreens. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 to \$6.00 each.

Cestrum. Free-flowering evergreen shrub continuously covered with orange-colored flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

Choisya (Ternata). Fine shrub, with glossy green foliage and abundant sweet-scented flowers. 1-2 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each.

Daphne. Glossy foliage and rich, fragrant flowers. White, 1½ ft., \$1.00 and \$1.25 each; Pink, 1½ ft., \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Diosma (Breath of Heaven). Foliage, heath-like; agreeably fragrant; small white flowers. 50c each.

Cypress (Monterey). One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.

	Each	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	50	\$4.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	30	2.50
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in.	\$2.50	per 100,
	\$17.50	per 1000.

Cypress (Italian Pyramidal). Tall, tapering; branches erect, growing parallel with trunk; branches frond-like. Leaves smooth, deep green.

	Each	
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	1.50	
Balled, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.00

Eucalyptus (The Gum Tree). More extensively planted in California than all other trees combined. Valuable timber tree, noted for its rapid growth. We carry numerous varieties.

Globulus. 5-6 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

Rostrata. 4-5 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

Transplanted in flats of 100, \$2.00 per 100; \$16.00 per 1000.

Euonymus. Handsome shrub with glossy foliage. 50c and 75c each.

Grevillea. Very graceful, fern-like leaves, with bronze-yellow flowers. 3-4 ft., 50c each; 5-6 ft., 75c each; 7-8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Holly (Ilex). A small tree; shining, dark green, thorny leaves and red berries. Balled, 2-3 ft., \$3.00; Balled, 3-4 ft., \$4.00; Balled, 4-5 ft., \$5.00.

Habrothamnus (Coral Plant). Strong-growing shrub, purplish trumpet-shaped flowers. 2-3 ft., 50c and 60c each.

Laurel. Shining leaves; clusters of creamy-white flowers.

English. Boxed, 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.75 each.

Portugal. Boxed, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Sweet Bay. Trimmed in pots and tubs. Prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00 each, according to size.

Leptospermum. Tall, graceful shrub. Foliage grayish, with white flowers. 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Ligustrum (Privet). A valuable hedge plant; stands pruning well and is of rapid growth. 2½-3 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Elegantissima Aurea. 2-2½ ft., 75c each.

Metrosideros (Bottle Brush). Narrow leaves and rich crimson flowers in July. 50c and 75c each.

Magnolia. One of the best of broad-leaved evergreens, with fragrant flowers 10 to 12 inches across. According to size, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Myrtle (Myrtus). Dwarf shrubs, lustrous green leaves, fragrant white flowers. 6-in. pots, 50c and 75c each.

Oleander (Nerium). One of the best everblooming evergreens. Double white, 2 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each. Double pink, 2 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle). Forms a beautiful shade tree, with fern-like pendant foliage. 4 in. pots, 2-3 ft., 40c each; 3-4 ft., 50c each; 4-6 ft., 60c each.

Pittosporum. Highly ornamental, fine for hedge or planted as single specimen.

Pittosporum Eugenoids. 2-3 ft., 35c; \$3.00 per 10.

Pittosporum Nigricans. 2-3 ft., 35c; \$3.00 per 10.

Pine (Pinus). An important timber tree, also valuable for massing in parks and gardens.

Monterey. 2 to 3 feet, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Rhododendrons. A selection of the best imported varieties. Catawbinsis Alaba, Cynthia, Charlie Waterer, Duke of Edinburgh, Everestianum, Sir Edw. Rand, Kate Waterer, Mme. Wagner, Prince Camille de Rohan, Catawbinsis grfl. \$2.00 to \$5.00 each, according to size.

Veronica. Small shrubs with various colored flowers. Fine for grouping. According to size and variety, 50c and 75c each.

Yew (Taxus). Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green foliage.

English. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Irish. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Variegated. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

- Ampelopsis quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in Autumn, changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet. Strong plants, 50c to 75c each.
- Ampelopsis Veitchii** (Japan, or Boston Ivy). A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers. Strong plants, 50c to 75c each.
- Ivy, English** (*Hedera Helix*). Large, thick, shining leathery leaves. Potted, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.
- Bougainvillea**. A good, strong climber, producing an abundance of rosy-colored flowers in great profusion. Strong plants, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
- Clematis**. The Clematis, a slender-branched climber, with large and beautiful flowers of various colors. 50c and 75c each.
- Ficus Repens**. A very pretty climber; clings to the wall or wooden surface without assistance. 25c and 50c each.
- Honeysuckle**. A strong, vigorous climber with an abundance of fragrant flowers. Pot-grown, 50c each.
- Jasmine**. Plants bearing star-shaped, fragrant flowers, which are produced in great profusion. Yellow, 50c and 75c each. White, 50c and 75c each.
- Lotus Peliorynchus**. A dainty plant of creeping habit, with masses of scarlet flowers. 35c and 50c each.
- Mandevillea Suaveolens**. Strong climber, flowers very fragrant, star-shaped. Strong plants, 50c and 75c each.
- Muehlenbeckia** (Mattress Vine). Fine for covering old stumps of trees, rockwork, etc. Pot-grown, 2-3 ft., 50c and 75c each.
- Passion Vine**. Well-known, hardy climbers, covered with large, handsome flowers. Pink, 35c and 50c; Scarlet, 35c and 50c.
- Ficifolia** (Scarlet Flowering). 2½-3 ft., 75c to \$1.00 each.
- Plumbago Capensis**. Can be trained as bush or climber. Flowers sky-blue, very free. 1½-2 ft., 35c and 50c.
- Rhynchospermum Jasmanoides**. The flowers are small, star-shaped, borne in profusion and deliciously fragrant. 25c and 75c each.
- Solanum Jasmanoides**. Very rapid climber; the flowers are star-shaped and borne in large clusters. Pot-grown, 50c each.
- Wisteria**. Deciduous vines of rapid growth. Flowers pea-shaped, in long drooping grape-like bunches in early Spring.
- Chinensis Purple**. Flowers in clusters about a foot long. According to size, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.
- Chinensis Alba**. Similar to the above variety, but has pure white blossoms. \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.
- Japanese Double Purple** (New). Fine, large, double flowering variety of rapid growth. \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.
- Pink Perfection**. A beautiful pink variety, very rare. \$1.25 each; extra strong plants, \$2.00 each. Large specimen plants, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

- Almond** (*Amygdalus*). Flowering in early Spring. Double white, 2-3 ft., 60c. Double pink, 2-3 ft., 60c.
- Beech** (*Fagus*). Beautiful trees with glossy green foliage. European. 75c to \$1.50 each. Purple-leaved. \$1.00 to \$4.00 each. Tri-Color. 10 in. pots, 4-5 ft., \$4.00 each.
- Birch** (*Betula*). A rapid growing tree with silvery white bark, drooping branches. European White. 7-9 ft., \$1.00 each. 10-12 ft., \$1.50 each. European White (Cut-leaved). 4-5 ft., 50c and 75c each.
- Catalpa**. Very ornamental tree, white flowers and large heart-shaped foliage. 6-7 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each.
- Elder** (*Golden*). Beautiful golden foliage. 3-4 ft., 75c.
- Elm** (*Ulmus*). Very extensively used for avenue planting. American White. 4-5 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c and \$1.00. English. 4-5 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each.
- Empress Tree** (*Paulownia*). Enormous round leaves and purple flowers. 5-6 ft., 75c; 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Kolreuteria** (*Varnish Tree*). Small tree with glossy foliage and yellow flowers. 4-6 ft., 60c each.

- Linden** (*Tilia*). Shapely trees with handsome foliage. European. 6-8 ft., 75c; \$7.00 per 10. American. 6-8 ft., 75c; \$7.00 per 10.
- Locust** (*Robinia*). Very ornamental trees, with an abundance of flowers. Black. 6-8 ft., 60c; \$5.00 per 10. Pink Flowering. 6-8 ft., 75c; \$6.50 per 10. Rose Flowering. 4-6 ft. \$1.00 each.
- Magnolia** (*Conspicua*). A free bloomer with large white flowers. 5-6 ft., \$2.00; \$2.50 each.
- Maple** (*Acer*). A fine shade tree, valuable for park and street planting. Silver. 6-8 ft., 75c; \$6.00 per 10. Norway. 6-8 ft., 75c; \$6.00 per 10. California. 5-6 ft., 60c; \$5.00 per 10. Schwedler's Purple. 4-6 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Mountain Ash** (*Sorbus*). Ornamental trees with white flowers, followed by brilliant red berries. 6-7 ft., 75c each.
- Plum** (*Prunus*). Medium-sized trees with purple foliage, very ornamental. Pissiardii. 4-6 ft., 50c each.
- Sycamore** (*Platanus*). Erect-growing tree with handsome green foliage. Orientalis. 7-8 ft., \$1.00 each.
- Thorn** (*Crataegus*). A small tree with spreading branches and beautiful flowers. Double white, 5-6 ft., 75c each. Double scarlet, 5-6 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each.

Deciduous Shrubs

- Flowering Crab** (*Pyrus*). Low-growing, admirable for lawn trees, or shrubbery. Betchells. 3-4 ft., 75c each. Floribunda. 75c each. Spectabilis. 75c each.
- Hydrangea** (*Paniculata*). The flowers are white and are produced for a long period during Summer and Fall. 50c each. Hortensis. Pink, enormous trusses of flowers. 50c and 75c each.
- Deutzia Crenata**. Producing double white flowers. 2-3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.
- Lemon Verbena**. A favorite shrub with long-pointed leaves, which emit a delightful fragrance. 40c each.
- Lilac**. Grafted, assorted colors. Named varieties, 3-4 ft., 75c each.
- Mock Orange** (*Philadelphus*). Flowers pure white, with delightful fragrance. 50c each.
- Quince** (*Cydonia*). Red flowers appearing before the leaves. 50c each.
- Snowball** (*Viburnum*). Produces an abundance of pure white flowers. 50c each.
- Spiraea**. Free-flowering shrubs of easy culture. 2-3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.
- Tamarisc**. Handsome flowering tree thriving in all soils. 3-4 ft., 50c each.
- Wiegelia** (*Diervilla*). Free-flowering shrubs, assorted colors in variety. 2-3 ft., 50c and 60c each.
- Althea Frutex** (Or Rose of Sharon), is a good shrub with showy flowers like single Hollyhocks. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Palms, Dracenas, Etc.

- Chamerops**. Very hardy fan-leaved palms, readily recognized by the hairy trunks and very slender leaf stalks. 5-6 ft., 75c and \$1.00 each. 5-6 ft., \$1.00 and \$5.00 each.
- Phoenix** (Ornamental Date Palm). The most widely-planted palm in California. According to size, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each.
- Washingtonia**. Fan-leaved palm of tall growth, leaf stalks very spiny; vigorous grower. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$1.50 each; 5-6 ft., \$4.00 each.
- Kentia**. One of the finest palms for indoor decorative purposes. Having graceful bright-green foliage. Potted, 5 in., \$1.50 each; 7 in., \$3.50 each; 8 in., \$5.00 each; 9 in., \$8.00 and \$10.00 each.
- Hanging Baskets** (all varieties). \$1.00 to \$2.50, according to size.
- Nephrolepis Bostoniensis** (Boston Fern). Grows well and improves in size where most all other ferns fail. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, 8.00 each.
- Nephrolepis Roosevelt**. One of the late introductions. Same price as Boston.
- Nephrolepis Whitmanii**, 75c, \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.
- Nephrolepis Scottii**, 75c, \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.
- Nephrolepis Smithii**. \$1.00 to \$5.00 each, according to size.

Dracenas. Tropical-looking plants with sword-shaped leaves. Very ornamental. Good for street planting. 1½-2 ft., 75c each. 2-3 ft., \$1.25 each. 3-4 ft., \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

Conservatory and Parlor Decorative Plants.

Asparagus, Plumosis. Pot, 35c and 50c. **Spreng-erii.** Pot, 50c and 75c.

Aspidistra Lurida. One of the most hardy for house decoration, has large dark green foliage. \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each.

Cyclamen. Charming plants with beautiful foliage and richly-colored flowers. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

Japanese Hanging Fern Balls. 50c and 75c each.

Berry Department

There are perhaps no fruits planted to better advantage around the average home or on the farm than those of the berry family. Many of the varieties are almost continuous bearers throughout the Summer months and into the late Autumn, or until the plants are killed off by the frost.

Berries require so little care after being planted everyone should arrange to set out a few plants at least. The distance at which to plant berries depends upon the variety. The Himalaya blackberry, for instance, should be planted in rows eight feet apart and at least six to eight feet apart in the rows, as it is an extremely strong grower, almost like a grape vine.

The Phenomenal berry and most of the raspberries and blackberries may be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants four or five feet apart in the rows. Currants and gooseberries are usually planted in rows four to four and a half or five feet apart and three or four feet apart in the rows.

Strawberries for field culture are planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row for most varieties; some need closer planting, some farther. Many of the berry plants cannot be planted early in the season as the tips do not

get fully established and well rooted until towards Spring.

The Burbank Phenomenal Berry

This berry is one of the most wonderful berries known to mankind, producing a berry larger than any berry of its kind, of a bright crimson raspberry color. A cross between the improved California dewberry and the Cuthbert raspberry. Each plant produces annually eight to ten stalks or canes about twelve feet in length. Berries grow in remarkable profusion in clusters of five to ten or more, and individual berries often measure three inches around one way by four the other and weigh one-fourth ounce.

A few plants in the family garden will produce a wonderful supply of berries for home use. A most delicious and popular berry, unexcelled for the table, preserving or drying.

One year plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per ten. Tips, 15c each; \$1.00 per ten.

Above prices include packing and shipping charges.



The Burbank Phenomenal Berry

The New Burbank Thornless Blackberry

Any one who has ever picked a blackberry has doubtlessly wished that the sharp, annoying thorns were absent. Aside from the pain and frequent serious results caused by the superabundance of sharp thorns which invariably grow upon all blackberry vines heretofore known, the thorns offer a very serious impediment to the commercial grower. It is very obvious that if the thorns were absent many more quarts of berries could be gathered each day by the berry-pickers.

The berries are borne in great profusion in immense clusters. It is an early bearer, the fruit being of good quality, plump, firm and quite uniform in size. It is also a very good shipper. The stalks are exceedingly thrifty growers and are a close second to the Himalaya Berry which is foremost in that particular respect; canes 18 to 20 feet in length not being unusual.

A very limited quantity of 2-year-old plants available this season. Price 50c each; 3 for \$1.25. The right is reserved to reject any order.

Mammoth Blackberry. A very popular variety. As the plants are strong growers it is advisable to give them plenty of room. Strong one year old plants, 15c each; ten for \$1.00.

Burbank Giant Himalaya Blackberry. This is an excellent berry and very popular with many growers. It comes in later than other berries, ripening over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. One year old plants, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

California Logan Berry. A very popular berry and should be in every garden. Second only to the Burbank Phenomenal berry. Being a cross with the Giant Blackberry and Raspberry, it partakes of the flavor of both berries. Excellent for the table as a fresh fruit, or makes splendid jellies and jams. Strong plants, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

Raspberries

Cuthbert. This is one of the old favorites. Large crimson and very productive. Bears transportation well. 10c each; 75c for ten; \$5.00 per 100.

St. Regis. One of the very best of the raspberries. Will fruit four months the first year planted. The berries are bright crimson and large and very fine quality. It commences to ripen in June and bears a large crop on the first

canes, while the young canes continue to bear fruit in increasing numbers until frost sets in. 15c each; \$1.25 for ten; \$8.00 per 100.

Superlative. New large red, cone-shaped variety; very hardy and vigorous grower; fruit the largest of any variety; very prolific, core is small, flesh very deep, seeds very small; fruit does not fall from plant when ripe; matures very early. 15c each; \$1.25 for ten; \$8.00 per 100.

Strawberry

Marshall Strawberry. A favorite with large commercial growers. Very large, firm; one of the best keepers and shippers. It is self-fertilizing and a money maker. Preferred by strawberry experts to any strawberry grown. Strong, well rooted plants, 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Brandywine. A very popular berry, excellent for family garden. Strong plants, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

Burbank Patagonia. A remarkable strawberry recently introduced by Mr. Burbank. He says regarding this berry: "Of the twenty standard varieties growing on my home place, the Patagonia commences to ripen first and continues to bear the longest." Plants 10c each; 75c per doz.

Currants

Strong 2-year-old plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

Black Naples. Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant. A popular variety. Very large, deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Bright red, very sweet.

White Dutch. Bunch and berry large with fine transparent skin.

Gooseberries

Strong 2-year-old plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

Champion. Berries large and brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Strong grower; prolific bearer; red.

Crown Bob. Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy, of first quality.

Industry. Very large; dark red.

Lancashire Lad. Large, dark red, slightly downy; of fine flavor.

Whitesmith. Large, oval shaped; yellowish white; slightly downy, first quality.

Nursery Department

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Preparing the Land for an Orchard

Land which is to be used for orchards should be well drained, deeply plowed and thoroughly cultivated as for any garden crop. Extra care in the preparation of the soil will be well repaid in the extra growth and productiveness of the trees. After the land has been thus prepared, a base line should be made across one side of the field where the first row is to be placed and on this line stakes should be driven at the exact places at which the trees are to be planted. The second line of trees should also be marked and staked in the same way and so on over the land on which the orchard is proposed to be planted.

A very good plan for laying out an orchard is to get a piece of wire and have pieces of tin soldered onto it at equal distances along the wire, and by starting at the base line with this wire the distances can be very accurately measured for the stakes.

The usual distance for planting apples is thirty feet; pears and cherries, twenty-five feet; almonds, plums, prunes, peaches and apricots, twenty feet. At thirty feet apart each way, fifty trees will be required per acre; at twenty-five feet apart, seventy trees; and at twenty feet apart, one hundred and ten trees.

Preparation and Planting of Trees

After the land has been staked out, in digging the holes for the trees it will be necessary to have the location of the tree exact, as a crooked row of trees is not a pleasant sight in an orchard. Therefore, before removing the stake for digging the hole, it is necessary to have a piece of board about four inches wide and six feet long with a notch in the center and a notch at each end. Fit the cen-

ter notch to the stake where the tree is to be planted and drive a stake in the notch at each end. Then the hole for the tree can be dug, and in planting the tree place the trunk of the tree in the notch where the stake has been removed for digging the hole.

How to Treat Trees on Arrival

When trees arrive from the nursery, they should be immediately unpacked and the roots placed in moist soil, which should be well packed around them. In this way they can remain for some time safely until planted. Exposure of the roots to freezing will usually destroy the trees, and in any case drying-out of the roots is injurious. Therefore it is necessary to heel them in in this way until ready to plant.

Trees should not be left in the bale as received for any length of time, unless stored in a cool, damp place. Trees are sometimes lost by leaving them in the bale after receipt in some windy place, for under these circumstances the roots will become shrunken, and if left too long the trees will not survive. In case trees are found shriveled on receipt, it is well to bury them completely in moist, sandy soil for a day or two until they become plump, when they may be planted as usual.

Pruning

As the roots of trees are necessarily partially removed in transplanting, it is necessary also to remove part of the tops to balance. Trees may best be planted and pruned afterwards. In the case of yearling trees this may be accomplished by simply cutting off the top of all at a uniform height at the time of planting. This is one of the numerous advantages in planting yearling trees. Two-

New Cherries

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.

Burbank Giant. One of Mr. Burbank's latest cherries and pronounced by him as the largest cherry known. Has extremely small pit with maximum of flesh. Fruit glossy black, rich, sweet, delicious, much more productive and a week earlier than Bing, which has heretofore been classed as the largest black cherry.

Burbank. Mr. Burbank pronounces this the earliest of all large cherries. Attractive deep crimson color and of superior quality.

Nectarines

(On Peach Root)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

1-year, 2 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Boston. Large, bright yellow with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow, rich and luscious. A splendid variety for home use or for market. Ripens June (late).

Hardwicke. Large cream color; dark red cheek. Flesh white. Freestone.

Stanwick. Very large. Skin pale, shaded rich violet. Flesh white, tender, juicy. The best all-around shipping and canning sort.

Quetta. This is an excellent variety recently introduced from British India. Extremely large and of delicious flavor. A limited number of trees at \$1.00 each.

Peaches

(On Peach Root)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

1-year, 2 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Alexander. Medium size. Skin greenish white nearly covered with rich red. Flesh firm and juicy, sweet. Ripens early June.

Elberta. One of the best varieties for all purposes. Bright yellow with a beautiful mottled cheek. Ripens July (late).

Early Crawford. Probably the most extensive grown of all peaches. Yellow with dark red cheek. Flesh yellow, rich, excellent. Very productive. Ripens about middle July.

Foster. Large yellow. Resembles Early Crawford, but ripens earlier (July).

Late Crawford. Very large fruit. Flesh deep yellow. Juicy and melting. Ripens August (late).

Morris White. Large. Skin white becoming creamy when fully ripe. Remarkably tender, juicy and sweet. Ripens August.

Muir. A very popular variety and best of all for canning or drying. Flesh yellow. Ripens August (late).

Nichols Orange Cling. Very large, yellow with dark crimson cheek. Flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary. Ripens about middle of August.

Phillips Cling. The best late clingstone. In great demand by canneries. Ripens about middle of August.

The following new varieties of peaches can be supplied at 50c per tree; 10 for \$4.00:

Burbank's Leader. This is of the Muir-Crawford type and Mr. Burbank pronounces it the earliest of all of that type. Unusually vigorous tree, which never fails to produce a full crop of beautiful, smooth, globular, bright yellow, meaty, firm, very sweet and delicious peaches. As a home peach, Mr. Burbank says it is unexcelled.

Burbank's National. This is another of the Muir-Crawford type, which, like the leader, is yellow, but is nearly half covered with deep crimson blush and crimson dots. Ripens ten days to two weeks earlier than the Leader. Never a trace of mildew or curl leaf. An excellent home peach.

Vainquier. A very recent introduction from Granada, Spain. A delicious freestone, exceptionally large. Fine flavor and very early.

Pears

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Bartlett. Large golden yellow, red cheek. (The leading commercial pear). Ripens August.

Peter Barry. Fruit yellow; fine grained. Excellent keeper. Ripens December to March.

Burre Clairgeau. Large crimson. Good shipper. Ripens September.

Winter Bartlett. Almost identical with Summer Bartlett. Ripens November.

Winter Nelis. Flesh yellowish white. Excellent shipper. Ripens December.

Easter Burre. Large pale yellow. One of the best late pears. Ripens October to June.

Plums

(On Myroblin and Peach)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Cherry. Small red, cherry-like fruit, juicy and sweet flavored.

Climax. Very large, heart-shaped. Thick skin; firm, deep vermilion red. Flesh yellow and very red. Ripens middle July.

Santa Rosa. Another of Mr. Burbank's plums and one of the most popular varieties. This plum received the Gold Medal at the Lewis & Clark Exposition in Portland. A splendid keeper for shipment. Color, deep purplish crimson.

Gaviota. A very fine plum for table or shipping. Color, deep rosy purple. Flesh, honey yellow. An exceptionally fragrant and sweet plum. Ripens middle July to August 1st.

Wickson. A very popular Burbank variety. Color, deep cherry red. Fruit, amber. Ripens early August.

Formosa. A Burbank creation, unusually large. Fruit yellow with a pale bloom until nearly ripe, turning to a clear rich red. Flesh, pale yellow, unusually firm and sweet, with a delightful apricot flavor.

Yellow Egg. Very large and beautiful; egg shaped; Flesh, yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.

New Plums

(On Myroblin and Peach)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 45c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Beauty. An extremely early plum, recent introduction by Mr. Burbank. Tree a most remarkable upright grower. Never failing bearer of full crops of beautiful oval, crimson fruit, two or more inches in diameter. Flesh, light crimson, shaded amber.

Gee Whiz. (Burbank variety). Mr. Burbank describes this plum as one of the most delicious seedlings of the hybrid "America," which, with Gold, was introduced in 1908. It is a very hardy tree.

Pasha (Burbank variety). Tree strong and good grower; remarkably productive. Fruit seven by seven and one-half inches in circumference; oval; light crimson. Flesh, yellow, rich, juicy and sweet. Freestone. Ripens rapidly, August 10th to 20th. A fine plum for home use and near by markets.

Gigantic (Burbank variety). Mr. Burbank pronounces this a most remarkable plum and extremely large. Color, clear lemon yellow when ripe. An excellent canning plum as the flesh remains firm and white.

Apex Plumcot (Burbank variety). This excellent fruit was introduced quite recently by Mr. Burbank. A happy cross between the plum and apricot, it has a most delicious flavor. It is extremely early, ripening in California from June 1st to 15th. The fruit is extremely handsome and extremely large for an early fruit. Color, beautiful deep pink or light crimson. Flesh, honey yellow and quite firm. Rich, aromatic, apricot-like.

Prunes

(On Myroblin and Peach)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Conquest (Burbank Variety). In this prune, Mr. Burbank has eliminated almost entirely the stone, as there is merely a small speck resembling a pit or stone. Ripens with the French prune and is very much like it in size, quality and appearance.

Imperial. Very large, deep violet purple. Flesh, yellow, rich and sweet. Makes very large dark dried fruit. Ripens earlier than the French.

Sugar Prune. Fruit large, skin tender, dark purple. Flesh, yellow and sugary.

French (Petite d'Agen). The most popular prune grown in California for drying purposes. Ripens in August. Color, violet purple; rich and sugary.

(Continued)

Tragedy. A very popular California grown variety. Color, dark purple. Flesh green. Very rich and sweet.

Standard (Burbank variety). Mr. Burbank pronounces this the largest and finest prune on the market. Skin purple with heavy blue bloom. Flesh, amber or honey yellow. The flesh is firmer than most other drying prunes. May be used either as a fresh plum or dried prune.

Quinces

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Apple or Orange. Large, bright yellow. The best. Ripens August and September.

Burbank Pineapple. Very fine flavor and extremely large. May be eaten like an apple. September.

NUTS

Almonds

(On Bitter Almond and Peach)

1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 40c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

I X L. Sturdy, upright grower. Nut large, soft shell. Bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long. Soft shell. Hulls free. Tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer.

Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the paper shell type.

Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size. Shell soft; hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.

Chestnuts

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

1-year, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Varieties—American Sweet. Italian or Spanish. Japanese Mammoth.

Pecans

1-year, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per 10.

1-year, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Varieties—Frotscher. Pabst. Russell. Stuart Success. Van Demon.

Walnuts

(Seedlings)

4 to 6 ft., 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Varieties—California Black. Eastern Black. Royal Hybrid.

Grafted stock on California Black Root:

6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10.

4 to 6 ft., 90c each; \$8.00 per 10.

Varieties—A'Bijou. Eureka. Parisienne. Chaberte. Franquette. Mayette.

NOTE—The Royal Hybrid Walnut is one of Mr. Burbank's very recent introductions. The tree is a very rapid grower with a strong root. It is a splendid tree for shade and borders around estates. Particularly valuable as a timber tree, the wood having a most beautiful grain, working to a high polish.

CITRUS AND TROPICAL FRUITS

Oranges

(Balled Trees)

4 to 5 ft., caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Riverside Washington Navel. Fruit first class in every respect. Oval, smooth, seedless; pulp fine grained, flavor excellent.

Mediterranean Sweet. Thornless, low spreading tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin thin; pulp rich color and very juicy. Ripens late.

Valencia Late. Large fruit, ripening when most all other varieties are gone. Thin skin, light color. Flesh, deep rich color, fine grained and very juicy.

Lemons

(Balled Trees)

4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Eureka. Medium size. Sweet. Very popular on account of its heavy summer crop.

Lisbon. Medium size, very strong acid; few seeds. A prolific bearer.

Pomelos (Grape Fruit)

(Balled Trees)

4 to 5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches caliper, \$1.50 each; \$10.00 per 10.

Marsh's Seedless. Medium, practically seedless. Skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy of superior flavor. Keeps late. The very best variety.

Loquat

(Seedlings)

Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Handsome evergreen shrub with thick, leathery leaves. Bears a sweet juicy, pear-shaped fruit of golden-yellow color, in clusters.

AVOCADO (or Alligator Pear)

A most popular and valuable sub-tropical pear-shaped fruit. No fruit produced today in California brings better prices or finds a more ready market than the Alligator Pear.

Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Grafted trees, 4 to 6 ft., 1-year old, \$3.00 each; \$25.00 per 10.

Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Varieties—Harman. Northup. Ganter. Taft.

Japanese Persimmons

The Japanese varieties succeed perfectly in California, and at present are bringing better returns than almost any deciduous fruit, and have the advantage of excellent keeping and shipping qualities, and can be held to secure better prices after they are gathered; the demand for them is also increasing. The trees usually begin to bear the fourth year.

Hachiya (Japanese). Probably the largest of all; long, pointed, deep orange red. Finest quality and brings highest price of all.

Hiakume (Japanese). Almost round, slightly pointed, probably the most prolific and regular bearer, and very large size when properly thinned. This is almost without a stringency and may be eaten from the hand like an apple. The flesh is darker than the skin and filled with numerous black specks or dots, which are natural and harmless. A valuable variety.

Tanenashi (Japanese). Very large, pointed, deep orange and very prolific, and when ripe very soft and sweet; almost seedless. One of the largest and best varieties, and ripens rather early.

Price, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Grape Vines

We can supply all Commercial Varieties of Grape Vines in quantities. Send list of requirements for special quotations.

Price, 20c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

For table and raisins.

California Black. The well-known Mission grape.

Tokay. Flame Tokay. A magnificent large red grape.

Muscat of Alexandria. One of the best. Bunches large; fruits amber color.

Thompson's Seedless. An enormous bearer; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow; seedless. A valuable shipping grape.

AMERICAN GRAPES

Price, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Agawam. One of the best red varieties.

Concord. Bunches large and compact; berries large, sweet and red.

Isabella. Berries oval, juicy and sweet. An immense bearer. Black.

Other varieties may be had on application.



Above photo was taken October 15, 1915

MONARCH PERPETUAL RHUBARB

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, as it is sometimes called, should be in every garden. If for no other reason, it should be grown for its medicinal use. It is hard to think of anything more delicious than a fresh-made rhubarb pie, steaming hot from the oven.

Mr. Luther Burbank has spent many years of labor on rhubarb, and as a result he has brought before the public many of the well-known varieties on the market today. Burbank's Giant Winter Crimson Rhubarb is planted in thousands of gardens, and by market growers.

Monarch Rhubarb is Mr. Burbank's latest achievement with this plant, and he pronounces this the very best of his many varieties heretofore introduced. Monarch Rhubarb has never before been offered to the public. Read Mr. Burbank's own description of this, his latest variety:

"The best of thousands; has been fully tested for many years. Stalks larger than any of the ordinary crimson varieties, except the 'Burbank Giant.' The plants are of unusual vigor; they multiply into large clumps in a short time and produce more weight of salable stalks than any other. Stalks are medium size, quite uniform, and are produced in perpetual abundance."

Monarch Rhubarb will produce large stalks for cutting throughout the winter months in the climate of the Pacific Coast States and throughout the Southern States. We have a limited number of good, strong roots for sale this season at **25c each, or five for \$1.00.** Five roots will keep the ordinary family well supplied with fresh rhubarb throughout the year.

THE BURBANK CACTUS

The New Fruit and Forage

As a result of over 16 years of effort on the part of Luther Burbank the Burbank Forage Cactus was evolved.

Having produced good stock feed at the rate of 50 tons per acre per annum, without irrigation, it has been declared the most valuable forage known. In addition to the forage produced by the Burbank Cactus a delicious fruit, comparable with peaches or other fruit, is produced in great abundance.

Burbank Forage Cactus is a natural silage in that it is always green and succulent and may be harvested any day in the year. The plant reproduces itself indefinitely from the one original planting. It requires a minimum amount of rainfall. Under actual tests milch cows fed on Burbank Forage Cactus gave 47 pounds of milk daily, as against 37 pounds daily of milk on an alfalfa ration. Hogs fed on Burbank Forage Cactus made a net gain of two-thirds pound each per day. The Burbank Cactus will not thrive where the temperature goes as low as 15 degrees above zero, or where the ground freezes an inch in depth. The planting season for cactus is during the drier months of the year, although the ground should be prepared at the usual time for other plantings.

The Burbank cactus fruit, or cactus pear, averages about the same size as the ordinary pear. It has a skin somewhat thinner than the skin of a banana, which when peeled leaves a delightfully refreshing pulp of delicious flavor. The sugar content is upwards of 12 to 14 per cent. The fruit may be eaten like an apple or sliced with cream as with peaches. It also makes most excellent preserves and syrups. The cactus fruit is exceedingly healthful. The fruiting season is from September until April and so prolific is the yield, fruiting varieties are sometimes called the "vegetable which bears a fruit." The cactus pear makes a valuable addition to the family orchard and also offers exceptional opportunities to the commercial grower.

Burbank Cactus is easily grown, cheaper and better than any other forage grown under similar conditions.

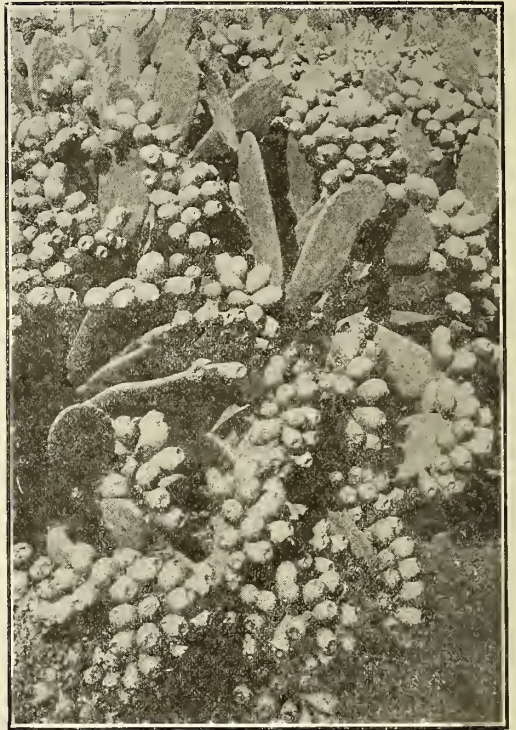
Thrives on land that is valueless for any other crops. Needs no irrigation.

Reproduces very heavy crops indefinitely from the original planting.

IT IS A NATURAL SILAGE IN THAT IT MAY BE CUT AND FED IN ITS RICH, SUCCULENT STATE ANY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Produces a new, delicious fruit in heavy quantities.

On account of our unusual facilities for plant production, we are enabled to offer the Burbank Cactus, both Forage and Fruiting varieties, this season at a very greatly reduced cost.



Burbank Fruiting Cactus, showing the heavy yield. The fruit is very palatable and makes very pleasing syrups and preserves. The yield per acre has exceeded the rate of over ten tons. The Burbank Cactus Fruit or Pear may be served and eaten like an apple or sliced with cream as with peaches.

Upon request a free copy of our Burbank Cactus Book containing complete detailed information will be mailed.

Any one interested in growing both the Fruiting and Forage Spineless Cactus, upon request we will mail them our Special Cactus Bulletin. It tells about our Cactus in detail, and prices.

